The New-York Times.

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

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THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Butler's Motion for Information on the Alabama Claims Question Rejected by the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. BUTLER, today, introduced in the house the Edmunds resolution, calling upon the President to furnish whatever information he may have regarding the action of England on the Treaty question. It proved to be something of a *fiasco*, was lost on a division by vote of 60 to 62, and the House refused to second BUTLER's demand for the yeas and nays. The Republicans do not want to discuss the matter and the Democrats dare not.

The Counsel for the United States in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Messrs. CALEB CUSHING, J. BANCROFT DAVIS, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and WAITE have arrived in Paris, and are in close consultation in regard to business before the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

The San Juan Boundary.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, has completed his reply to the British case on the San Juan boundary question, and will immediately submit it to the Arbitrator, the Emperor WILLIAM. A copy has been dispatched to Washington.

The American "Case" Not Ready for Publication in England—German Intervention Denied.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, stated that the case of the American Government submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration had not yet been printed, and it would, therefore, be unjust to publish the document here at present. The report that Prince BISMARCK had offered mediation between Great Britain and the United States is without foundation. Prayers were offered yesterday in all the churches at Sheffield for the prevention of war between England and the United States.

TONE OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

Austrian Interpretation of the English Course—What the London News Finds in Germany.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—The *Presse*, of this city, in an article upon the claims of America before the Arbitrators at Geneva, says England has probably learned that the opinion of the Board will be unfavorable to the conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, and fears the consequences of her course toward the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Daily News* asserts that public opinion in Germany is strong in its condemnation of the course pursued by the United States Government in connection with the Alabama claims.

The London Press this morning continue the discussion of the difficulties with America, and advocate a moderate course on the part of the English Government.

The Embarrassment of Great Britain—An Examination into the Merits of the Case.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

It is vain to conceal from ourselves that Great Britain is placed in a very embarrassing position by the construction of the Washington Treaty which the United States Government appears to have adopted. We are now informed by our contemporary, the New-York *World*, that, before the American case was finally draughted in the Department of State, it was sent to eminent publicists throughout the country for suggestions and emendations. This fact alone negatives the supposition, otherwise incredible, that a document of such vast importance was prepared without full deliberation, and we are bound to suppose that, in the opinion of the United States Government, all the points embodied in it are within the jurisdiction of the arbitrators. On the other hand, we are equally bound to disavow this assumption on the part of this country. No doubt it was from an honorable desire to avoid every topic of difference which could possibly be avoided that Lord RIPON and his colleagues failed to insist on an explicit definition of "the claims generically known as the *Alabama* claims," notwithstanding that Great Britain, and Great Britain alone, was liable to suffer by any vagueness in this essential article. The protocol of May 4, 1871, however, coupled with the provisions of subsequent articles, directing that each vessel shall be the subject of a separate inquiry, is sufficient to show that claims for indirect losses were not contemplated in laying down the basis of arbitration. Whether claims for direct losses are admissible in respect of all the vessels comprised in the American list is a question left open by the treaty, and therefore properly cognisable by the arbitrators, who are also perfectly competent to decide on the relevance of the presumptive argument against Great Britain. But it is not so evident, nor are we prepared to admit, that it is a question for the arbitrators at all whether Great Britain is responsible in damages for the general war expenses incurred by the United States after the battle of Gettysburg. It is certain that, had the intention to press such a demand been understood on both sides at Washington, it would have brought the conference to an abrupt conclusion. Not only would it have been impossible for Great Britain to place on record the expression of regret to which the United States naturally attached so much weight, and to acquiesce in the retrospective application of the new rules; not only must our Commissioners have insisted on the right to plead a set-off on account of the Fenian raids and other national injuries, instead of referring the *Alabama* claims to arbitration by themselves, but it would have been their duty to suspend all further negotiations till a distinct waiver of indirect losses should have been obtained. If it be asked why, nevertheless, the arbitrators should not be invited to decide on their admissibility, the answer is conclusive. Were the judgment of the arbitrators subject to no express limitation of any other kind, it might not be palpably unfair, though it would still be inexpedient, to leave the measure of liability absolutely indefinite. As it is, the agreement for arbitration is entirely one-sided. No matter how unreasonable the arbitrators may consider it to judge our conduct ten years ago by rules framed last year, their award must be governed by those rules, and they are not allowed to consult their own sense of justice. How, then, can it be argued that in estimating the damages, if any, to be paid, they should be relieved of all obligation to follow [illegible] principles common to both the nations, and invested with a discretionary power to impose on Great Britain a penalty as great as victorious Germany exacted from prostrate France!

It will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider this matter with a care proportioned to its importance before the meeting of Parliament. The public has a right to know whether the American interpretation of the treaty is to be fairly repudiated as inconsistent with the understanding upon which the proposal of arbitration was made, or whether, like the many issues of fact and law raised in the printed cases, it is to be treated as a question for the arbitrators. In the meantime we trust that no effort will be spared to make the British counter case not merely a crushing forensic reply, but a State paper worthy of this country. It is lamentable to confess that while no other nation is so rich in the combination of literary with political and legal ability, no other is so negligent of form in public documents, not even excluding those in which form is as necessary to effect as substance. The slovenliness of Queen's Speeches is, of course, proverbial, but Englishmen are tolerant of them from long familiarity, and never think of measuring either the scholarship or the statesmanship of the Cabinet by the loose official style in which its policy for the year is announced. With dispatches and other papers designed to be read by foreign Governments and nations it is far otherwise. There powerful and lucid statement is of the highest value, and English diplomacy would assuredly have been more influential of late had Lord PALMERSTON's successors been masters of as vigorous a style as himself. The curtness and meagreness of Lord RUSSELL's notes to Mr. ADAMS helped to embitter the early stages of the *Alabama* dispute; the want of precise expression in the Washington Treaty may perpetuate the very difficulties which it was to have extinguished. Whatever be the faults of the American case, and they are neither few nor slight, no one can deny that it possesses the virtues of clearness and concentration in no ordinary degree, being only diffuse where the object is to prejudice the issue by dragging in extraneous considerations. In this last respect the British case may be favorably compared with it, being encumbered with no gratuitous aspersions on the United States Government, but in arrangement, and what publishers call "readableness," it leaves much to be desired. Now, it is no disparagement of the confidence reposed in the arbitrators to suppose that it will be of advantage to lay our argument before them in the weightiest and tersest form of which it admits. Three of them are represented to be very imperfectly acquainted, to say the least, with the English language, and the American Case is said to have been already printed in French and Portuguese. We cannot doubt that similar translations of the English Case and reply will be executed, but this will be of little avail unless the originals are as perfect as they can be made, both from a legal and from a literary point of view. Nor is this all which may fairly be expected from Her Majesty's Government where national interests of such magnitude are at stake. The Washington Treaty provides that "each of the high contracting parties shall name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Arbitration." This agent is, within two months after the delivery of the counter-case, to put in a statement of the points and evidence on which his Government means to rely, and to furnish such elucidations of them, orally or in writing, as the Arbitrators may require. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER has accordingly been named agent for Great Britain, while Mr. EVARTS, the eminent American jurist, who has just left London, is engaged in a like capacity for the United States. Few will dispute the pre-eminent qualifications of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER for the service thus assigned to him, and if he were no less free than Mr. EVARTS to employ his whole time for the next few months in getting up his brief, instead of having the largest practice at the Bar, with the addition of parliamentary work, we should feel that the cause of Her Majesty's Government was quite safe in his hands. Without pretending to know what arrangements may have been made by the Government with this view, we think it right to point out that not even the singular capacity of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER can possibly countervail the disadvantage at which Great Britain will inevitably be placed if her advocate goes to Geneva so grievously handicapped. It is not enough to have a good answer, legal and moral, to all the charges which appear to us material. The American case warns us that Great Britain will be called upon to meet charges which appear to us entirely wide of the issue, but which may not appear so to a mixed tribunal of lawyers and diplomatists with powers verriloosely defined, and it behooves the Government to overlook nothing which can strengthen its defence and secure a righteous award.

Action by the Government Demanded—Drift of Public Opinion.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 26.

The American claims against England excite more and more attention every day, and we may safely predict that unless the Government take a direct course in dealing with these claims a direct course will be taken with the Government. Popular opinion is capable of going to great lengths in matters of this kind; and its drift, if not its full volume, is manifest already. Today, however, we have no intention of discussing the scope or the validity of the claims. That we leave to another occasion; but there is one circumstance therewith connected which deserves special notice. We know by recent exposures how desperately venal, how prone to audacious organized jobbery are too many American legislators and officers of State, even among the higher and more influential grades. Now, it is a matter of common rumor that men of this kind have brought up the "American claims generically known as *Alabama* claims" right and left. From all that we know of political life in the United States there is nothing at all improbable in these reports—on the contrary, the probability is that they are true. But if so, then we may infer that the American case is regarded as a pretty strong one on the other side of the Atlantic, and that it has become the interest of a certain number of public men to support it to the utmost.

The Legality of Indirect Claims Denied—The Panic Declared Unreasonable.

From the Echo, Jan. 27.

We shall be much surprised if the exposition which we were enabled to make yesterday of those clauses of the Treaty of Washington, which, we believe, are confidently relied upon by the Government as excluding the extrinsic and extravagant claims included in the American case, does not allay the fears which are abroad upon the subject. All these claims are founded upon the conduct of the British Government and nation during the war. They are, indeed, a recapitulation of the claims embodied in the speech of Mr. SUMNER, which it astonished Americans to find were taken by Englishmen, at the time of their first utterance, as claims to be enforced. We believe it does not appear to the Government; it certainly does not appear to us that these claims can be entertained by the Arbitrators. They are not within the instructions contained in the Treaty. We shall not for a moment admit even the possibility of their being deliberated upon by the five Arbitrators at Geneva, but still less is it possible for us to suppose, as some of our contemporaries do, that the Lord Chief Justice of England would retain his seat for a moment after the introduction of matter for which no warrant whatever is to be found in the Treaty. The vague and unreasonable damages claimed by the Americans are for the prolongation of the war by reason of the support afforded by the conduct of England to the "rebels," and for the ruin of their mercantile marine alleged to be due to the letting loose of the *Alabama* and her consorts. But Clause I., as we showed yesterday, defines the sole cause of difference to be "acts committed" by the *Alabama* and other vessels. The Arbitrators are not concerned with any general consequences of the escape of these vessels; there is no reference to them whatever of general claims growing out of the existence of these armed vessels upon the high seas; the only claims referred to their arbitrament are those "growing out of acts committed" by each vessel. It is especially important to observe the very close restriction of the inquiry of the arbitrators by the seventh clause of the Treaty. The arbitrators have three points of duty, and these are strictly limited to the vessels. First they are to determine "as to each vessel separately"—they may not assume in the case of the *Shenandoah* what is found true of the *Alabama*—but separately as to each vessel they must determine whether Great Britain has by any act or omission failed in the fulfillment of three rules of duty which are laid down in the sixth clause, and they have then to certify this fact as to each vessel. Secondly, they have to deal with the claims arising out of acts committed by these vessels in the case of which we are found guilty, and thirdly, they have to consider whether, if the British Government is in respect of any one or more or all of the vessels found guilty of neglect of international duty according to these rules, they will award a gross sum to be paid in coin at Washington within twelve months after the date of their award, which is to be in duplicate, in writing, dated and signed by those who assent to it, and made, if possible, within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. Then by Article XII. the limitation to "acts committed" is also superimposed in the consideration of the claims "not arising out of the acts of the vessels," but "against the persons or property of the citizens of the United States," or "against the person or property of subjects of her Britannic Majesty." We believe we could not do the present Government of England a greater service in regard to this affair than we should effect by joining our voice to those which are now alarming the whole country with the prospect of an award equal to, if not greater than, that demanded from France by Germany; for nothing will render the payment of moderate damages more palatable than the fearful anticipation that they might have been so much larger. We were almost alone in deprecating the alarm felt upon the delivery of Mr. SUMNER's speech, and now in a later act of this drama we shall also be in a minority in expressing our belief that the panic which some seem ready to admit to their minds is at least as unreasonable. We have already commented at some length on the American case; it seems to us that because President GRANT determined to admit the views of every publicist in the country—to escape the censure of neglect upon the issue of the award—he does not endorse these claims. He would have been in a very awkward position if, a few months hence, his foe, Mr. SUMNER, could have taunted him with the small result of the *Alabama* claims having been due only to the exclusion of those put forward by Mr. SUMNER himself. Gen. GRANT's Government throughout the whole affair has shown distinguished friendliness to England; it will become us in return to have some regard for his personal difficulties.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Fresh Negotiations for Settling Finally the French Indemnity to Germany—Our Squadron at Naples.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 12.—The Parliamentary Committee upon the subject of a national loan for the payment of the German indemnity has suspended its deliberations, having been apprised that the Government is negotiating with the German authorities for a new basis of settlement, which will shortly be communicated to the Assembly.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The United States fleet, Admiral ALDEN, commanding, has arrived in the Bay of Naples, where it will await the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN and party, now in this city.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Scarcity of Water—The Defaulting Railway Clerk—Lehigh Valley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 12.—Through the bad management of the Water Company of this city no water was to be had today, and all foundries and machine shops were idle. No coal trains have left the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yard since Saturday. No water can be had for the locomotives, and Hyde Park is almost completely dried up, making it an undesirable locality to reside at. O'CONNOR's defalcation will reach many thousand dollars, beside the ten thousand taken from the first National Bank. Every hour new developments are brought to light that the pay-master's office was ransacked and that the embezzling commenced about the 1st inst. The Company must lose heavily. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the apprehension of the fugitive and the return of the stolen money. The wounded in the late accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad have published a card exonerating the Company from all blame. A compromise was effected.

E. R. W.

NEW-JERSEY.

Proceedings in the State Legislature Yesterday—Bills and Supplements Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.—In the Senate this evening, bills were introduced to incorporate the Telford Pavement Company, and Equitable Fire Insurance Company, of Jersey City. In the House, bills were introduced authorizing Newark to issue school bonds amounting to $100,000, payable in twenty years; also changing the boundary of the Fourteenth Ward, in Newark. Bills were introduced likewise incorporating the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, with a capital of ten millions, with power to increase it to fifteen, and authority to construct a through road between those cities. Supplements were introduced to the Usury law, fixing the rate of interest at six per cent.; also to the United States Watch Company, authorizing an increase of capital to two millions. The Senate has refused to concur in House amendments to the Printing bill, reducing the rates thirty-five per cent. A Conference Committee will probably be appointed. The *Tribune* charges of fraud in printing are denounced as wholly false.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature Adjourned—Mr. Ransom's Election to the United States Senate Made Void.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon today. Judge WARREN, President of the Senate, is very ill. The Republicans claim that the act of redistricting the State is premature, the Apportionment bill not having yet become a law of Congress. The Supreme Court decides that the act of the Legislature of the 6th of April, 1871, conferring the power on the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to appoint railroad directors is unconstitutional, and sustains the Governor in his appointments. This decision is in the case of the Atlantic Railroad, and carries with it the case of the North Carolina Central Road, and in effect sustains the lease. It is understood that the Governor claims the right to appoint all the directors of the State in all the charitable institutions, as well as on all railroads, and will at once act thereon. It is claimed here that a technical informality makes the election of Mr. RANSOM to the United States Senate void.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—7 P. M.—The area of low barometer, which was Sunday afternoon in Alabama, has moved eastward to the Atlantic, and then north-east to Cape Hatteras. North-east winds and rain extend from New-Jersey southward. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is reported from South Carolina and Florida westward. North-west winds have backed to south-west on the Gulf coast west of Florida. An area of low barometer has developed in Kansas moving apparently north-eastward. The rivers have risen decidedly at Cincinnati, and less so at Louisville, and fallen at Cairo. South-west winds with threatening weather prevailed in Missouri. Easterly winds with threatening weather on the upper lakes. Rising barometer and clearing weather with falling temperature are reported from the Rocky Mountain stations and California coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer at Cape Hatteras will probably move north-eastward away from the coast, with north-east winds and threatening weather extending to the New-England coast on Tuesday; the low barometer in the Missouri Valley extend eastward over Illinois, with increasing north-east winds on the upper lakes, and south-west winds and threatening weather from the Ohio Valley to Texas. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday night, except on the upper lakes.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Harbor-Master Abuses.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which the Committee charged with the consideration of the Harbor-Master extortions reported a bill changing the manner of appointing these officers. The bill takes the appointing power from the Governor and lodges it in the Commissioners of Pilots, a non-partisan body. The Commissioners are authorized to appoint a Captain of the Port and eleven Harbor-Masters. No one is eligible to these positions but ship-masters, or those who have been ship-masters and who have certificates of the Ship-masters' Association, or full-branch pilots. All must reside in New-York or Brooklyn. Their term of office is one year. The Captain of the Port is required to file bonds for $10,000, and the Harbor-Masters for $2,500 each. They have the same duties and collect the same fees as under the existing law. Their salaries are fixed at $300 per month for the Captain, and $250 each for the Harbor-Masters, and are to be paid from the fees collected. The surplus after paying these salaries, is to go to the pilots widows' and orphans' fund.

At the suggestion of Capt. DUNCAN, the Committee was directed to insert an amendment in the bill providing for the payment of the salaries in the possible event of the fees not amounting to a sufficient sum for that purpose. The report was then adopted, and the Committee directed to present it at Albany.

Col. GOWAN read a paper on his method of raising sunken vessels, and of lifting vessels over bars. A vote of thanks was given him, and the paper was referred. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Proposed Investigation into the Sale of Arms and Ammunition.

A Free Trade Bill Killed by Its Friends—The House on Female Suffrage—Argument on the Copyright Question—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The friends of Messrs. SUMNER, SCHURZ and company are continually asserting that the President ought to conciliate them. What the President has done to prevent them from being conciliated it would be hard for these friends to specify. So long as the gentlemen named are persistently engaged in throwing mud at the Administration, it is difficult to conceive how the President can take the initiative in the matter of conciliation. Of this there was a most conspicuous example in the Senate today. For months past the chief conspirator of the whole party, Mr. SCHURZ, has been hinting and insinuating in the most mysterious manner that there have been grave irregularities in the sale of arms and ordnance stores by the War Department, during the past two years. The allegations thus hinted were that the Department knowingly sold to the agents of the French Government; that it thereby violated its neutrality, and that in the transaction a million of money disappeared, which, it is alleged, partly went into the pockets of one or more officers of the Government. Mr. SCHURZ's object, of course, has been apparent all the while. He wants to exasperate the German sentiment by showing that the Government sympathised with and aided the French, and he aims to injure the Administration by seeking to connect these alleged irregularities with one of the Departments. Another principal actor in this business has been a French gentleman, well known in Washington as Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, a man of much intelligence, and having a very thorough knowledge of American men and politics, but occupying himself a somewhat anomalous position, never being officially connected with the French Legation, and yet always seeming to act in behalf of French interests in a semi-official manner. He has received many privileges and courtesies at the hands of the members of the Government, and has prosecuted the claims of French citizens in the Supreme Court. He was lately intrusted by the State Department with the highly important and confidential duty of translating into French the entire case of the United States before the Geneva Conference. It will be remembered that some months ago the French Government suspended the French Consul at New-York and ordered him home for trial because of alleged frauds in the purchase of arms. Although not officially connected with the French Government DE CHAMBRUN has made this subject a matter of investigation, and it is believed that he himself caused the French Government to ask, through its Minister here, that this Government make an inquiry into the alleged corrupt connection of certain military officers with these sales of arms. Such inquiry was made by the Secretary of State of the War Department, and answered by that Department; but it is understood that the answer was not satisfactory to the French Government, or at least not to CHAMBRUN. A resolution was offered in the French Assembly a short time ago asking for information as to the result of this inquiry. It is understood here that CHAMBRUN had promised the French Government that the inquiry should be made. It was naturally to be supposed that a person bearing such relation to the French Legation as CHAMBRUN does, and received and trusted by members of the Administration as he has been, to say nothing of diplomatic requirements in a matter strictly between two Governments, would have indicated that this inquiry should be wholly conducted through the State Department. But more than two months ago, after many loose hints and insinuations in quarters where the Administration has not been popular, M. DE CHAMBRUN brought the matter to the attention of Senator PATTERSON in a prepared resolution of inquiry, which he desired Senator PATTERSON to introduce into the Senate. Mr. PATTERSON did not like the shape which the matter assumed, and resolved, before consenting, to make an investigation on his own account, which resulted in a determination to have nothing to do with it. This Frenchman then had several conferences with the Secretary of War on this subject, to whom he repeated the hints and insinuations that a well-known army officer had been instrumental in the perpetration of a fraud upon the French Government in these sales of arms. Secretary BELKNAP repeatedly invited him to put his charges in such shape that he could get his grip on such an officer, when he would make short work with him. But CHAMBRUN, while continually asseverating his belief, as repeatedly declined to come to the point. Some time previous to this the Secretary of War had ordered a record of all the sales of ordnance stores since the close of the rebellion to the present time, with dates, names and prices made up. This document was transmitted to Congress about three weeks ago, and the letter of Gen. DYER accompanying it, showing that the Government had never knowingly sold arms to either French or German agents, was printed in the TIMES of that date; but these facts have not answered the purpose of the conspirators, so today Mr. SUMNER, with unusual resonance, introduced a resolution which he was careful to say was in his own handwriting, though it is well known to have been prompted by CHAMBRUN, who thus takes advantage of Mr. SUMNER's inflamed temper toward the President to insinuate further slanders against the Administration. This resolution, as will be seen, proposes another special investigating committee, and wants to know all about the breach of neutrality, to whom the money was paid, and how it comes that the Treasury returns show $1,[?]00,000 less as the proceeds of sales of arms in the last fiscal year than was actually received. This thing had been duly prepared, and one of the documents in the case—a letter of REMINGTON & SONS to the French Government, in which they allude to their influence with this Government, &c.—was given out in advance to the Press so as to prejudge the case as much as possible. DE CHAMBRUN has heretofore managed adroitly to carry water on both shoulders, and to keep on good terms, not only with the members of the Administration, but its opponents. But he is now strongly suspected of double-dealing, and his intermeddling with political matters has overreached itself. Last night, after providing for the introduction of this resolution by Mr. SUMNER today, he went to a relative of the President and urged him to suggest to the President that he ask one of his friends to introduce the resolution, because if he did not Mr. SUMNER would. The resolution will probably go to the present Investigating Committee. So far as results are concerned, it is not likely to amount to anything. The Department never knowingly allowed any arms or stores to be sold to the agents of either belligerent, and the names of the purchasers and the amount received for the same, in every instance for six years past, have been made public, and if SUMNER, SCHURZ and their French ally will only make their charges against army officers plain enough to be acted on, the Secretary of War will put the offenders through in short order.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

There is annual commotion here among the politicians, especially among those known as the "Malcontents." Last night there were present at the Arlington, and said to be in conference, Messrs. SUMNER, FENTON, TRUMBULL and HENDRICKS. The hobnobbing today continued, and is probably to be a throwing of a fresh lot of mud. The ostentatious next announcement in the *Tribune* of the President's resolution about the General Order business would have been fresher if it had copied the same fact from the TIMES a week ago. The resolution, however, is not to abolish the General Order business entirely, but the system as it now exists. Whatever change is made, it will not be given to the steam-ship companies on their docks, so that Senator SCHURZ's promise to the Bremen line that he would get it back for them will fail of fulfillment. One thing is pretty certain, and that is that rates hereafter will be fixed with the approval of the Treasury, so as to bring them to merchants at actual cost.

A FREE TRADE BILL KILLED.

Singularly enough, the Free Traders and ultra Revenue Reformers were hoist by their own petard today. Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution to suspend the rules, so as to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill removing all duty on tea and coffee. This took the Democrats all aback. It was an out-and-out tariff measure. Yet, in the face of a Presidential campaign, it would be an ugly thing to explain why they voted against the poor man's tea and coffee. So they squirmed, and wriggled, and dodged until only fourteen of them had the courage to vote no. The remaining twenty-three of the thirty-seven negative votes being Revenue Reformers, or members of the Ways and Means like Mr. DAWES, who protests against these embarrassing instructions. The Committee are bound under the rules to report a separate bill involving only these two items. But there is no danger that it will ever get through the House without large additions of other articles. The passage of the resolution by a vote of 140 to 37 is no indication of the strength of the Tariff men, as many of the pronounced Free-Traders are included in the majority. It rather indicates simply that the sentiment of the House is in favor of a general reduction. The probability is that the entire duty on teas and coffees will not be removed, in spite of the sweeping character of the resolution.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed in the House today by a suspension of the rules, was one for the relief of Postmaster EASTMAN, of Chicago, and Mr. PETERS' bill allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify in their own behalf in the United States Courts. Nearly all the prominent lawyers of the House, Democrats and Republicans, voted in favor of the bill.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The female suffragists made a bold demand of the House today. Mr. KELLEY offered a memorial signed by Mrs. HOOKER, Mrs. STANTON and other ladies of the New-York wing of the women's rights people, praying that they might be heard at the bar of the House to urge their right to suffrage. A resolution accompanying the memorial proposed to accord this privilege upon Saturday next at 1 o'clock. The yeas and nays were called and to everybody's astonishment, there were 88 yeas to 95 nays. Nearly half of those who favored the proposition were Democrats, including Messrs. James Brooks, Cox, Campbell, Crebs, Getz, Niblack, Hibbard, Kinsella, Marshall, Eli Perry and Whitthorne. Opposed to it were Eldridge, Beck, Potter, Randall and Haldeman. It was understood that Mr. COX had promised the women who engineered the matter to secure for them the votes of about all the Democrats, and that on the strength of this they expected to secure a two-thirds majority. They have since insisted that they were sold out. Of the prominent Republicans, DAWES, GARFIELD, BINGHAM, MERCUR and HALE opposed, and BUTLER, BANKS, SARGENT, SHELLABARGER, KETCHAM, MAYNARD and SHANKS favored the proposed innovation. The vote is by no means an indication of the strength of the movement in the House. Many who favored it, avowedly doing so because they thought it a good joke. Several of those who favored admitting these women to the floor were among those who last Winter voted against allowing the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to use the hall for their evening sessions.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

At the meeting of the Joint Committee on Library today, strong pleas for a Copyright law were made by Mr. SHELDON, of the New-York publishing firm, who advocated the Publishers' bill from a publishers' standpoint; by Mr. ANDREWS, a New-York lawyer, who considered its legal aspects, and by Prof. YOUMANS, who made a brilliant speech in behalf of the authors, urging the justice and expediency of a law. W. H. APPLETON and RICHARD GRANT WHITE, of New-York, and CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, of this city, were present, with many others. The hearing will be continued to-morrow at 1½ o'clock. There has been as yet no general interchange of opinions among the members of the Joint Committee on this subject, and it is impossible to say what its action will be. The indications are that the so-called restricted bill proposed by the publishers will be amended or abandoned, and that, if anything is reported, it is likely to be an unrestricted bill for the authors; but the prospect is not encouraging for the success of any measure.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. STEVENSON's resolution declaring all the acts of Congress under the amendments to be legal and valid, came over in the House today from last Monday, and the vote upon it was 105 to 65, not the necessary two-thirds. The yeas were all Republicans, and the nays all Democrats. Many prominent men among the latter dodge the question, as they usually do nowadays.

AMNESTY.

The prospects of success in the new attempt that will be made to pass an Amnesty bill are regarded as growing brighter. Mr. FENTON, who, by voting for Mr. SUMNER's amendment, caused its attachment to the Amnesty bill last week, and thereby defeated the whole measure, is understood to have reconsidered his position, and to be willing now to vote directly opposite to what he did before. It is not unlikely that other Senators may also change, and that, now it has been found that amnesty and civil rights cannot both be secured in one bill, they will be content to [illegible] upon each proposition by itself. The [illegible] of the bill to Mr. TRUMBULL is said to have been agreed upon.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Gen. BANKS introduced, and the House today adopted, a resolution directing the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire into and report upon the present actual condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Gen. BANKS did not publicly explain the object of this resolution, but said in conversation that he thought it due to the purchasers of its bonds which were meeting with a very rapid sale, that they should have some reliable report of the condition and prospects of the improvement. The Committee have authority to send for persons and papers.

ETERNAL PEACE.

A petition, with several hundred signers, was received today by the Senate, praying for the passage of a bill to abolish the military and naval academies, the disbanding of the armies of the United States, and forbidding instructions in the art of war, as the first and important step toward superseding war—a relic of barbarism—by the system of arbitration in the settlement of disputes. The petitioners think we cannot urge the adoption of this principle so long as we ourselves maintain armies and military schools.

LABOR DISTURBANCE.

Today about a hundred laborers assembled in the northern part of the city for the purpose of working on a sewer. In the meantime a large and excited crowd of white and colored laborers assembled. Some of them asserted that the contractors, by bringing laborers from the country to work for a dollar a day, were taking the bread from the laboring men of the city. Loud threats were made that the new-comers would not be allowed to work, and stones were thrown at them. Owing to this treatment only six of the new hands remained. The arrival of a strong police force was the means of preserving the peace.

UTAH.

Tammany Outdone—Mormon Men, Women and Children Voting for City Officers—The Snow Blockade.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 12.—Public attention today is occupied almost entirely with the election of city officers. The whole Mormon ticket was, of course, elected. Under the Female Suffrage law, crowds of Mormon women and girls flocked to the polls and voted. It is believed that the female vote was far in excess of the male. In the early part of the day the Liberals worked hard, challenging the Mormons on the question of citizenship, and preventing hundreds of votes, but they soon found their labor was useless, even children voting, and the Liberals finally abandoned the election as a farce. Much indignation is expressed to-night regarding the fraud and mockery of the election and such a disgraceful abuse of the ballot-box. A memorial will be sent to Congress on the subject. It is thought today that the Japanese Embassy will be obliged to return to San Francisco and take the steamer via Panama. The Chief Embassador, although somewhat out of patience, expresses himself as much gratified with his visit to Salt Lake. Today the United States official asked JOHN GILMOR his charge for running the blockade with stage-coaches for sixty days. His answer was $1,000 a day. Much indignation is felt among the merchants and business men that the United States authorities have not before this made arrangements to run the mails and passengers over the blockaded divisions by the old stage road. If the Railroad Company would bear the expense, communication could be kept open daily, and passengers be sent round the blockade without difficulty. The latest dispatches regarding the snow blockade says that the trains are slowly fighting their way westward, and are now between Creston and Washakie. It is still stormy. Over a thousand men are at work on the drifts. The passengers are said to be comfortable. Superintendent SICKLES is at the front doing all that is possible to conquer the situation.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chief of Police SAVAGE, of Boston, dislocated his shoulder yesterday.

MARK A. ADAMS, of Nashau, N. H., died on Sunday of brain-fever.

LINCOLN's birth-day was yesterday observed as a legal holiday in New-Orleans.

The funeral of Archbishop SPAULDING took place yesterday in Baltimore with great pomp.

At a public meeting of the merchants of Cincinnati, they resolved to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit that city.

The oil-cloth factory of POTTER, SON & Co., of Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000. Partially insured.

SAMUEL RICE, of Gardiner, Me., was burned with his house yesterday. The loss of property is $1,300.

The steam lumber-mill of STONE, MAYO & Co., at Orono, Me., was damaged by fire on Saturday. Loss $3,000; insured.

JOHN W. WALLACE, of Bangor, Me., was killed yesterday by a falling tree while working on the east bank of the Penobscot.

M. ROUHER, the Ex-Imperial Minister of State, is elected to the French Assembly from Corsica.

Mr. MEYER has been appointed Consul for the North German Confederation at Philadelphia.

GEORGE JAQUES, of Worcester, Mass., has presented the city with 150,000 feet of land, valued at $50,000, as a site for a city hospital.

Five negroes have been summoned as jurors in the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco.

The City Council of Springfield, Mass., yesterday elected Miss S. J. WILLIAMS City Physician.

One of Messrs. ROCKWELL & MOSELEY's powder-mills at Westfield, Mass., exploded yesterday. No one was injured.

A large number of visitors to the Mardi Gras to come off at Memphis has already arrived there.

Dr. DEEMS announces that the missionary debt of the Southern Methodist Church is all paid, principal and interest.

The Attorney-General has rejected the charges against District-Attorney SOUTHWORTH, of Alabama, as unfounded.

Senator DAVIS, of Kentucky, continues in a critical condition. His physician, however, is not without hopes of his ultimate recovery.

It is probable that Ex-Mayor SAYLES J. BOWEN, of Washington, will be appointed Minister to Ecuador.

C. W. WHITE, the Deputy Postmaster at Barnesville, Va., has been arrested for robbing mails.

In the Virginia House, last night, the report of the Special Committee on the Public Debt failed of adoption, for want of the constitutional vote.

A new daily mail route has been established in New-Hampshire from Lower Gilmanton to Pittsfield, to connect with the Suncook Valley Railroad.

Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Col. JOSEPH C. AUDENREID and Lieut. FREDERICK D. GRANT, of the United States Army, have arrived in Rome.

The Kansas House of Assembly yesterday passed the Usury bill, which provides that no matter what contract may be made for interest only twelve per cent. can be collected.

The two Grafton bank robbers were sentenced in Worcester, Mass., yesterday—CHARLES GLEASON to fourteen years, and DANIEL DOCHERTY to thirteen years in State's Prison.

Col. ROBB, Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., is in Washington to explain why the rice duty should not be repealed, and to urge appropriations for river improvements.

Secretary BOUTWELL telegraphed yesterday an acceptance of the offer of what is known as the Bigelow block for a new Custom-house in Chicago.

JOHN CANNON, a railroad engineer, was thrown from the balcony of a house at St. Louis by some Germans to whom he had given offense, and instantly killed.

A resolution was introduced into the Missouri House, last Saturday, calling for an investigation of the causes of the recent accidents on the Pacific Railway of Missouri.

A driving-wheel of a locomotive attached to a passenger-train on the Little Miami Railroad, Ohio, flew off, near London, Ohio, yesterday, wrecked the engine, and broke a passenger's arm.

Secretary BOUTWELL has accepted the offer of the owners of what is known as the Bigelow property in Chicago, where the public buildings will be situated, for the sum of $1,[?]00,000.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN was instantly killed last night in Cincinnati, in jumping after his hat from the front platform of a street-car, which passed over his head, crushing him to death.

A fire at Monticello, Iowa, yesterday morning, destroyed the steam-mill of FROST, WOOD & Co., the foundry of D. PAGE, three grain warehouses, and a number of small buildings. Total loss about $20,000; insurance, $8,000.

Marine Disaster—Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A Halifax dispatch reports that the American schooner *David M. Hilton*, bound home, put into Prospect, N. S., on Tuesday last, having lost on the previous Saturday, while overhauling her trawls, WILLIAM GOODWIN, of Argyle, N. S.; JOHN WILSON, a Swede, and JAMES THOMAS, a Scotchman. There was a heavy south-east gale on the Nova Scotia coast last night.

Small-Pox in New-Jersey.

Two additional cases of small-pox were yesterday reported in Jersey City. One of these, Mrs. NAGLE, had been taken to St. Francis Hospital before the character of her illness was known, and she was yesterday taken from that institution to the County Hospital. JACOB WELMELAS, removed to the hospital last week, yesterday died from small-pox.

Two deaths from the disease are reported in Newark, both of them of citizens of some prominence. The first is that of Mr. LEWIS ROSS, a well-known member of the Union League, and the second that of Mr. GOTTLIEB SCHILLER, a German citizen, and one of the directors of the German Hospital. The number of cases reported is rapidly increasing in Newark, and the disease appears to be increasing in its virulence.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Serious Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Collision and Wreck of Two Freight Trains.

Shocking Death of a Drunken Passenger in New-Jersey.

Gov. Reed, of Florida, Impeached and Removed.

Inhuman Barbarity of Irish Laborers on the Erie Railroad.

They Deliberately Burn a Negro Boy While Sleeping.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Two Freight-Trains Wrecked—A Passenger Train Delayed—No Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch to the *Times & Chronicle*, from Albany, Ind., states that passengers arriving by the Chicago railroad train at that place, report that a terrible disaster occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad today at Georgia Station, six miles north of Mitchell, Ind. It appears that two large freight trains, containing about thirty cars, approached the station in opposite directions, and at a high rate of speed. Before the engineers could reverse their engines the locomotives came together with a frightful crash, and the trains were completely wrecked. The scene was an extraordinary one.

Two locomotives and several freight cars were damaged, and the passenger-train eastward was delayed ten hours. There was no loss of life.

Shocking Death of a Drunken Passenger—The Case Shrouded in Mystery.

The train which arrived from New-York at Lawrence, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at 2:41 on Sunday morning, carried with it upon the "cow-catcher" of the locomotive the lacerated body of a man whose name and the manner of whose death are as yet unknown. When the train stopped at the station, the station-master found the mangled remains lying across the iron bars, the arms and legs having been broken and stripped of both clothing and flesh. Where the body was picked up by the locomotive was unknown, and inquiries were at once set on foot to identify the man. First the pockets were searched, and a ticket from West Philadelphia to New-York was found, with $35 in money, a bottle of whisky and a letter directed to Thompson's Steel Works, in Jersey City, introducing "the bearer" as a machinist. From the conductor's punches in the ticket it was evident that the man had left Philadelphia by the last train on Saturday night, and had ridden as far as Princeton or New-Brunswick. Subsequent inquiries confirmed this opinion, and showed that he had come from Philadelphia in company with two or three roughs, with whom he drank whisky and indulged in fights occasionally during the two hours consumed in going between Philadelphia and Princeton Junction. Beyond this point he had been missed by the brakeman. The men in his company said they had seen him jump off the train about a mile from Princeton Junction, and that they saw him stagger a little and then walk away. It is now suspected that the passenger was pushed off the cars by the roughs in one of their drunken squabbles, and that he was afterward struck by the locomotive of the train from New-York. But nothing definite can be known until the companions of the unfortunate man, who are sought for, can be arrested.

FLORIDA.

Impeachment of Governor Reed—A Republican Appointed to the Office.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 12.—Gov. REED has been impeached. Mr. DAY, a Virginian, and a Republican, has been appointed Governor. The schemes of the corruptionists have been defeated.

THE WAR OF RACES.

A Negro Boy Cruelly Tortured by Irish Laborers—Extraordinary Barbarity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

The proverbial hatred of certain classes of the Irish to negroes has been illustrated in this place by a most fiendish and unheard-of act. A few days since there came here from Hawley, Penn., on one of the Erie freight-trains, a negro boy, about thirteen years old. By his quaint and amusing actions he became quite a favorite among the railroad men, and they purchased a bootblack's outfit for him, and started him in "business." He was altogether harmless, and gave no one cause for enmity against him, at least such enmity as the sequel will show existed. On Saturday night, after the departure of No. 7 express-train, which was a late hour, the boy went into one of the railway company's buildings and went to sleep. He was still sleeping when three Irish laborers came into the building yesterday morning. These men had expressed previously, as had others of their class, their repugnance to the boy, because of his color, and finding him trespassing on their domain, they at once determined to vent their hatred upon him. Taking a can of kerosene-oil they saturated the pantaloons of the sleeping boy with its combustible contents, and then touched a match to it. In an instant the flames flashed up, and the poor little waif awoke to find himself enveloped in fire. Others had entered the building by that time, but, notwithstanding the shrieks and entreaties of the boy, no move was made to extinguish the flames. At last, one of the bystanders dashed a pail of water on him, which, however, only added to their fury. Finally, when it was seen that the boy was almost exhausted, one of the three who had set fire to him threw an overcoat about his body, and others, attracted by the shrieks of the boy, rushed in and smothered the blaze. A messenger was sent by one of the newcomers for a physician, and Dr. TINGLEY soon arrived. Examination of the boy disclosed that his legs were burned to a crisp. His right thigh was burned clear to the bone, and other parts of his person were sickening to contemplate. The doctor at once gave it as his opinion that his injuries must prove fatal, but at this writing the boy is still alive, but suffering the most intense agony. The persons guilty of this barbarous deed had not been arrested at last accounts, but measures are being taken to that end. The indignation of the people knows no bounds.

ALEXIS.

Arrival of the Grand Duke at the Crescent City.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—The Ducal party arrived this morning. A salute was fired when the steamer with the royal party on board came to the city. Mayor FLANDERS and others met the Grand Duke at the steamer and escorted him to the St. Charles Hotel. The reception will take place to-morrow, in the Mayor's parlor at the City Hall. The hotels are crowded with strangers. The weather is clear and pleasant, and favorable for the Mardi Gras festivities.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Stocks irregular but stronger. The suit between the Gorman and Caledonia Mines was decided in favor of the former in the Supreme Court, Nevada. Overman closed at [illegible]; Savage at [illegible].

A BAULKY TEAM.

Politics and Philanthropy in the Emigration Commission.

How They Pull in Different Directions—Jobs and Jobs—Abuses at Castle Garden—The Coming Investigation.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Lower House of the State Legislature will shortly commence an investigation of the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration in this City, which, if conducted with that thoroughness for which some of the members of this pretty-well-worked Committee are gaining a name, will elicit some very interesting and, to some, astonishing facts. The Board of Commissioners having been originally organized upon a purely philanthropic basis, and its members serving without salary, and being forbidden by law to have any interest, near or remote, in the contracts which it is empowered to make, and each Commissioner being required further to make oath at stated periods that he has had no such interest, the same thoughtless public that was so incredulous at first in regard to the Ring frauds, took it for granted that there could be no abuses under their administration. The same innocent public will be surprised to learn that the political majority—all Tammany Democrats, or, what is quite as bad, or a little worse, Tammany Republicans—have made of this Commission a mere political machine—appointing and removing the underlings on purely political grounds, compelling them to submit to assessments for the support of the Democratic Party, and giving out the fat things at their command to those of their own political complexion, without any reference to capacity or fitness.

SHAMEFUL ABUSE OF OFFICE.

This may have been comparatively venial, as things went under the Democratic doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," though it would seem that in a board organized solely to aid the poor emigrant on his arrival here, and to protect him from "sharpers" and secure him from want for a limited period thereafter, partisan considerations should have no place. What facilities have been afforded about election time, in times past, for electioneering among the newly arrived emigrants at Castle Garden for supplying them with fraudulent naturalization papers, and for marshalling the hosts of new-fledged illegal voters to the polls in time to turn the scale for the Democrats by piling up majorities in the lower Wards of the City—these are matters concerning which the full truth can never be known. But what will be thought when it is affirmed that in one instance, in which we have seen the papers, a bill has been presented for supplies furnished to the Commissioners by the firm of which one of the Commissioners was a member, the latter afterward making his affidavit, as required by law, that he had not been interested in any contract for furnishing supplies to the Board? There are convenient ways of evading the spirit of the law while fulfilling its letter.

THE CONTRACTS.

There are other abuses, if anything yet more flagrant, that have characterized the administration of the affairs of this Board and for these abuses, one and all, let it be said here, that the political majority of the Board are responsible; the non-partisan members, appointed as the representatives of benevolent societies, or at their suggestion, have manfully fought against them, and in some instances their earnest protests and the reflection that they represented large constituencies, have enabled them to prevent the adoption of wrong measures. The awarding of contracts to political favorites at rates which, as Mayor HALL would say, "may be exorbitant," has transferred large sums of money from the pockets of poor emigrants to those of rich contractors. This is the literal fact, as will be more fully set forth. The entire establishment under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, it must be borne in mind, is sustained by contributions exacted from the emigrants when they embark for our shores. The tax was formerly $2 per capita, but has recently been reduced to $1 50 for each emigrant. With this money the Castle Garden depot and the institutions at Ward's Island are entirely sustained, all the supplies are furnished, and all the employes are paid. What is left is supposed to be distributed to sick or destitute emigrants throughout the State, who, according to the law, are entitled to assistance from this fund whenever they need it during the five years immediately succeeding the day that they land here. It is these funds that the Commissioners squander when they award contracts like those specified below.

Before giving the figures one further explanation is necessary. The constant efforts of the non-political minority who, as they represent immediately the two races which most contribute to swell the tide of emigration, and which form a large proportion of our population, have sometimes been able to make their influence felt in the Board, resulted last Summer in a reduction of some of the contracts. Doubtless the fact that the TIMES' exposures had at that time to some extent opened the people's eyes to the rascalities of the mere politicians, aided in inducing the political members of the Board to yield to the minority. Election day came in due season, and with it ended the misdeeds of the majority of the Commission. Doubtless they expected daily that an exposure of their shortcomings and over-reachings would be made. The three members who had no political axes to grind, and had only an honest desire to faithfully fulfill their trust, from that time had more voice in the management of its affairs than they had ever had before, and the investigating Committee from Albany will find, at present, comparatively little to censure. They should, however, carry their investigation further back and bring to light some of the transactions which furnish convincing arguments against the propriety of putting the affairs of the Board in the hands of professional politicians.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

The following facts and figures speak for themselves: Up to July 1, 1871, the meat contract for supplying the emigrants at Ward's Island amounted to $[illegible] for the year. On July 1, through the constant efforts of the non-political members, now heeded for the first time, this was reduced to $[illegible], and since the election it has been still further reduced to $[illegible]. In the matter of the supply of stationery, (formerly furnished by the notorious New-York Printing Company and Manufacturing Stationers,) a new contract has been made with other parties by which the prices paid for printed blanks of various kinds, &c., have been reduced, so that those for which $45 per 1,000 was formerly paid now cost only $12 75; those for which $33 50 was paid under the old contract, we obtained for $7 50 under the new; those formerly costing $[illegible] are obtained at $5 50, and those costing $[illegible] under the old are supplied under the new contract at $1 [illegible]. These enormous reductions made since the control of the affairs of the Board has been left to the non-political members show how money was squandered before. To show how the breaking up of the Ring demoralized the majority of the Board, thus giving the minority the opportunity to make such desirable reforms, it may be stated that since the collapse of Tammany, Mayor HALL and Mr. PURDY have not been present at a single meeting of the Board. Mr. BELL has tendered his resignation, and Mr. HUSTED has announced his intention to resign. Mr. BARR and Mr. HART seldom attend a meeting. In fact, of the Tammany members of the Board, Mr. O'GORMAN, who is President, is the only one who attends the meetings regularly. Thus it is that the minority have had a chance to do something.

OTHER ABUSES.

Among the other abuses that should be carefully inquired into by the Committee of the Legislature are those by which emigrants are systematically swindled in purchasing tickets for places in the interior, those which put the emigrant *in transitu* at the mercy of the soulless railroad corporations which treat them worse than cattle, giving the cattle trains precedence of the emigrant trains on their roads and crowding the emigrants into old, filthy and ill-ventilated cars; and those which enable these same railroad companies to demoralize the employes of the Commissioners at Castle Garden by giving the latter commissioners for soliciting the emigrants to travel by their several roads. Let them inquire how the money has been expended by Mr. M. J. KING, a relative of WILLIAM M. TWEED'S, who, while the managing man in the office of the Commissioners of Public Works, at the same time as purchasing agent of the Commissioners of Emigration (with a salary of $2,500 a year) bought all the materials and provisions required at Ward's Island. Let them inquire how it was that Mr. THOMAS CARNEY, partner of "Hon." MIKE NORTON, was paid $[illegible] a year for the work of occasionally carrying a sick emigrant to the hospital, for which service now $1,200 is only paid, and is found to be ample recompense. Mr. ALBERTSON, who formerly had this contract, has been busy at Albany recently engineering the bill by which it is sought to exclude the non-partisan members from the Board.

LOBBYING AT ALBANY.

The bill which names Messrs. CYRUS W. CURTIS, ANDREW KERRIGAN, CYRUS LOUTREL, HUGH GARDNER and JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL as Commissioners of Emigration, restored the old pernicious clause under which the retiring Board was organized in 1870. In that year it was all cut and dried at Albany in advance that the control of the affairs of the Board should be thrown into the hands of the politicians who have since mismanaged them. A clause was inserted providing that all vacancies in the Board should be filled by the remaining members. Two vacancies speedily occurred. Edward P. Smith and Chauncey M. Depew attended one meeting and then resigned. Mayor HALL proposed Messrs. ALECK [illegible] and HUSTED to fill the vacancies and they were elected. Mr. CYRUS W. CURTIS, (the same one now named,) tendered his resignation. Ex-Supervisor ANDREW S. WILLMANN, having been legislated out of office as a Supervisor, was appointed to take his place. Tammany was left in full control of the Board. The Committee of the Legislature should report against retaining this provision in the present bill. Messrs. CURTIS and KERRIGAN have already signified their intention not to serve on the Commission. Remove this important Commission from the control of politicians and all the employes of the Board will do their duty actively and honestly, knowing that merit will be rewarded without regard to their political backing; the expenses will be reduced to the lowest point; the petty intriguing for place will cease, and all will work smoothly and economically.

Moore, the Emigrant Swindler.

The trial of CHARLES MOORE, the emigrant swindler, was transferred from the General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer on application of the prisoner's counsel, yesterday. The case will be tried in the course of a few days, as ANTOINE KORMACK has returned to the City. KORMACK was robbed in June, 1871, of $[illegible] by MOORE, who was arrested a few days afterward, and gave bail, immediately after which he left the City, and remained away till KORMACK had left, when he returned, and was rearrested, and shortly afterward released on $10,000 bail. MOORE was the chief of the emigrant swindlers of New-York. He had an office at No. [illegible] Canal-street, where the robbery was committed. He is brother of Ex-Alderman MOORE, of the First Ward. MOORE'S confederates, MCDERMOTT, DAVIS and LEOPOLD, have already been convicted, and are now doing the State service in Sing Sing.

THE FISK MURDER.

Stokes in Court Again—Tedious Preliminaries—Swearing a Jury to Try the Grand Jury—Seven Indifferent Men Found.

The murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., being so fresh in the public mind, and as everything connected therewith is read with the most eager curiosity by people generally, it is not at all surprising that the Court-room and corridors surrounding the Court of Oyer and Terminer should have been crowded to excess yesterday morning, although the only question to be tried in regard to STOKES was, whether the list of grand jurors from which the Grand Jury who indicted him was selected was properly drawn or not.

The table beside which District-Attorney GARVIN sat was filled with law-books. Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GERRY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BARTLETT and his son, who is also a counsel in the case, put in an early appearance. About 10½ o'clock Sheriff BRENNAN and the prisoner STOKES entered. GERRY shook hands with STOKES very warmly, and entered into an animated conversation with him.

Judge CARDOZO took his seat on the Bench at 10½ o'clock, after which the Clerk called over the names of the new Grand Jurors, twenty-six of whom answered to their names. Four of these, namely, Messrs. REID, MOSES, TURNER and PENNYMAN, were discharged. The Court selected Mr. BENJAMIN P. C. FAIRCHILD, as Foreman. The names of the Grand Jurors are as follows: Michael Martin, Geo. W. Mattell, Jos. Weuyler, George T. Jackson, Lewis Sperling, Gardner Smith, Nathan D. Bangs, Samuel Derrickson, Jacob Heiber, Stephen Cotter, Joel V. Hunter, Horace P. Whitney, S. P. Windmuller, Fred. C. Wagner, Philip Lyons, C. C. Thompson, Peter Ludwig, Cortlandt D. P. Field, William Mead, Henry Marshall, Patrick D. Kilduff and Daniel Kingsland.

Judge CARDOZO addressed the jury in the usual manner, concluding as follows: "I need only call your attention to the fact that the County Jail is exceedingly crowded, and to recommend that you promptly and speedily inquire into these cases, in order that the great duty of this high Court of Oyer and Terminer, of emptying the jails of the County, may be performed."

The Court then proceeded to call the petit jury, and Mr. WILLIAM B. OGDEN was called to the stand. This witness was challenged for principal cause, and as the Clerk was about to administer the usual oath, Mr. GERRY objected, and submitted a new form of oath, in which were the words "we desire to have him sworn as to whether he stands indifferent between the People and the prisoner." The form of oath as intimated by Mr. GERRY was allowed to be administered. Mr. OGDEN was examined by Mr. GERRY. He said he had no opinion as to the various formalities required by law in making up the list of [illegible] names, from which the Grand Jurors are selected. The juror was challenged for favor. Mr. J. T. MALCOLM and Mr. G. W. PARSONS being appointed triers, to determine the fitness of Mr. OGDEN to sit on the jury, and he was finally accepted as the first juror.

PHILIP SMITH, a plumber, residing in Seventh-avenue and Eighteenth-street, was next called. Mr. OGDEN was here sworn in as trier in the case of Mr. SMITH, who was examined at considerable length, and said though he was not prejudiced against the jurors, he was not impartial as between the prisoner and the People. Here an important question arose, namely, as to whether the prejudice of the juror on the main issue of guilty or not guilty was in itself sufficient to exclude him from the trial of the Grand Jury and the Grand Jury list. The Court then charged the triers, who rejected the juror.

JOHN WALSH and JOHN TURNER were also rejected for the same reasons.

GEO. C. HUNTINGDON was the second juror sworn. He and Mr. OGDEN then became triers, and directly afterward CHANDLER ROBBINS, merchant, Twenty-first-street, was sworn as the third juror.

MYRON CHAPIN, of No. 17 East Nineteenth-street, was next called, and Mr. GRAHAM asked the Court to charge that indifference upon the issue was not enough to render a juror competent—he should also be indifferent as to the parties. Justice CARDOZO so charged, and the juror was rejected, as was also SYLVESTER BRUSH.

GEO. W. NICHOLSON was sworn in as the fourth juror, he having formed no opinion as to the killing of FISK, though he had read the accounts in the papers.

CLEMENT HEALDTS, an importer had formed an opinion, and was rejected, as was also, JOHN HERMAN WILKIE, of No. 257 Greenwich-street; WM. FOOT, bedstead manufacturer, of No. 272 Pearl-street; WASHINGTON HUNTT, dealer in chemicals and glycerine; SIMON SCHLOSS, of No. 229 East Fifteenth-street, who was told to stand aside; DANIEL MCDONNELL, and PETER J. CARPENTER, of Fifty-eighth-street.

PETER KEMP, an employe in the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was next called. He said he had an impression, gleaned from the newspaper accounts; he had, nevertheless, no partiality for or against the prisoner. He would find a verdict without reference to his preconceived opinion. He was accepted as the fifth juror.

MORRIS O'MEARA had formed an opinion, and was rejected. SAMUEL S. ATKINS, for the same reason, was directed to stand aside.

JOHN H. WALKER, Eighty-third-street, merchant, read the newspapers and had formed an impression, but that would not interfere with him in arriving at a verdict. He was accepted as the sixth juror.

SOLOMON BROWNHOLD had an opinion and was directed to stand aside, as was JAMES E. WEEKS.

SIMON MICHAELS, of No. 213 West Thirty-ninth-street, dealer in dry goods, said he had no prejudice against the prisoner; he didn't know Col. FISK; he had formed an impression, and nothing had since occurred to remove that impression. Mr. MICHAELS was accepted as the seventh juror at 3¼ P. M.

GEO. LEMER, merchant, No. 837 Broadway, had an opinion, and was rejected.

Judge CARDOZO then adjourned the Court, after cautioning the jurors not to speak with anybody until they appeared in Court again at 10½ o'clock this morning.

The Tenement Tragedy—Discharge of the Assailant.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JOHN KLUMP, who died during a quarrel in the yard of No. 304 East Seventeenth-street, on Saturday night, with Mrs. MARY HOLLAND, one of his tenants. The evidence gave the facts which have already been furnished, showing that KLUMP insulted the woman and afterward assaulted her, and that in retaliation she struck him on the head with a small piece of wood. The result of the post-mortem showing that death had been caused by apoplexy of the right lung and serous effusion on the brain, the result of excitement, the case was given to the jury, who rendered a verdict of death from natural causes, and Mrs. HOLLAND was immediately discharged from custody by the Coroner.

Dutch Heinrich Again.

Justice HOGAN was ready at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to take any testimony which might be offered in behalf of HENRY NEUMANN, better known as Dutch Heinrich, who is held on a charge of entering the office of J. S. KENNEDY & Co., corner of Cedar and William streets, on the 24th of January last, and stealing thirty-three bonds of the Appleton and New-London Railroad Company of the nominal value of $33,000. Dutch Heinrich is said to have evidence ready to show that on the identical day and hour of this robbery he was being subjected to the indignity of being driven out of a banking-office in Philadelphia, but he did not produce evidence to that effect yesterday, and the only testimony taken was relative to the value of the bonds. The case was then adjourned to Friday next when it is probable the great marauder will bring forward his alibi, which has been so confidently promised and so long expected.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.......WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition of leading citizens of Michigan for reform in the manner of appointing to and removing from office, and against salaries, moieties, &c. He said he disagreed with the petitioners, believing that the abolition of moieties would cost the Government more than $[illegible] yearly on the North-eastern and North-western frontiers alone. Messrs. ANTHONY and KELLOGG presented similar petitions.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KELLOGG presented a petition of rice dealers of New-Orleans, against a removal of the duty on rice. Mr. SCOTT for an International Copyright law.

BILLS AND REPORTS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a long preamble setting forth the alleged manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in the work-shops of the United States Government for the French, to be used against Germany in 1870; and a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven to investigate all sales of ordnance stores made by the Government of the United States during the war between France and Germany; to ascertain the persons to whom they were made, the circumstances under which they were made, the real parties in interest, and the sums respectively paid and received by them. The Committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, and to conduct the examination in public. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to place colored soldiers on the same footing with white as to bounties and pensions. Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of passing a joint resolution authorizing the President to communicate to the Government of Spain the protest of the United States against the action of the authorities of Cuba toward the Chinese laborers in that island. Adopted.

RECONSIDERATION.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed, was taken up. Messrs. CHANDLER, FERRY of Michigan, CONKLING and CARPENTER advocated a reconsideration, and Messrs. LOGAN and TRUMBULL opposed it. The motion was carried. On motion of Mr. FENTON, the Senate took up the bill for the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures, and then, at [illegible] P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one for the revival of commerce by the construction of ten first-class iron steam-ships of not less than 3,000 tons each, to connect the ports of the United States with foreign ports, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes; another for reclaiming swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the Brooklyn Navy-yard; to establish a homestead land-office in the City of New-York and to increase the circulating currency, $30,000,000. Mr. PETERS introduced a bill allowing respondents in criminal cases in United States Courts to testify in their own behalf, which was passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is expedient to facilitate the reproduction here of foreign works of a higher character than that of those now generally reprinted in this country; and, whereas, it is in like manner desirable to facilitate the reproduction abroad of the works of our authors; and, whereas, the grant of monopoly privileges in case of such reproduction here or elsewhere must tend greatly to increase the cost of books, to limit their circulation, and to increase the already existing obstacles to the dissemination of knowledge; therefore,

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Library be, and it is hereby instructed to inquire into the practicability of arrangements by means of which such reproduction both here and abroad may be facilitated, freed from the great disadvantages that must inevitably result from the grant of monopoly privileges, such as are now claimed in behalf of foreign authors and domestic publishers.

By Mr. HAY, of Illinois—A resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing, by legislation, to facilitate the free exportation of spirits and whisky by the manufacturers thereof in this country. Adopted. By Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, a resolution

That the Forty-second Congress should not close its second session until it shall have matured and enacted a law to enforce a reform of the civil service. Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—A bill to prevent the bribery and corruption of United States officers. Referred. Mr. BUTLER also introduced a resolution calling for information as to the intention of Great Britain to repudiate the Treaty of Washington. Mr. BANKS believed that no such information had been received, and the House refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of Mrs. HOOKER, Mrs. GORDON and Mrs. STANTON, asking to be heard before the bar of the House in support of their claim to a right to a vote, and he offered a resolution that the memorialists be heard next Saturday at 1 o'clock. Mr. RANDALL inquired whether the resolution was to allow the ladies the use of the hall merely, or whether they were to appear and state their case while the House was in session. The Speaker replied the resolution was that they were to appear and state their case while the House was in session. Mr. RANDALL—Has the privilege ever before been allowed to any petitioner? The Speaker answered that that was not a parliamentary inquiry. The question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution, and it was decided in the negative. Yeas 86, nays 96.

RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution calling for information as to the necessity for new Government buildings and Marine Hospital at Pittsburg, Penn.; adopted. Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; re-committed. Mr. YOUNG'S resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the removal of political disabilities from all who have applied for such relief; adopted. Mr. STEVENSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended; it was rejected. Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules, and adopt the resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report the bill repealing all import duties on tea and coffee. Mr. DAWES thought that the subject should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means without instructions. Mr. MERCUR preferred to have a square vote on the resolution. Mr. BROOKS suggested the addition of iron and steel to tea and coffee; but the Speaker decided that the motion to suspend the rules was not amendable. The motion was adopted. Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce for relief of the shipping interest, and suggesting, as a measure of partial relief, the permitting ship stores to be taken in bond as well as raw material for ship-building; also, a suspension for two years of the law against registering foreign-built vessels. Mr. HOAR'S resolution, calling for information as to the manufacture of fire-arms at the Springfield Armory; also, as to the difference between the eight and ten hours system, was adopted. Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for holding two terms of United States Courts at Toledo; passed. Mr. BANKS' resolution, instructing the Pacific Railroad Committee to investigate and report as to the condition of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. SHANKS moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution requesting the President to open friendly correspondence and negotiations with other civilized nations with a view to an international rule that captives in war shall not be retained as personal prisoners, but shall be returned under flags of truce and under parole until properly exchanged. Pending the vote, the House at 3 o'clock adjourned.

The Death of Jack Glass—The Post-Mortem Examination.

On the 23d of January last the notorious JACK GLASS was cut and wounded in several places in MCELROY'S saloon, No. 109 Nassau-street, by JAMES COSTELLO, a full account of which was published in the TIMES on the same morning. After hovering many days between life and death, GLASS has finally succumbed to his injuries, and died yesterday morning in Park Hospital. A post-mortem examination was made by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH, CUSHMAN, and VANDEWATER, who found the wounds, which have already been described, Meningitis and pyæmia, were declared to be the cause of death.

Coroner KEENAN has taken charge of the case, and will hold an inquest at the City Hall on Wednesday. COSTELLO, who was arrested several days ago, when the condition of GLASS became critical, is yet in custody.

Tweedledum and Tweedledee in Illinois.

From the Chicago Times, Feb. 9.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision in which a very wide distinction is indicated between the right of the inhabitants of a municipality to vote an issue of "aid bonds" to a railway company, and the right of the municipal authorities to issue such bonds after they have been voted. The first is a constitutional right, and its exercise cannot be restrained by injunction, because such injunctions would be a virtual deprivation of the right of the people to peaceably assemble and consult for the common good. The second is a right which the municipal corporation can only acquire by statute, conformable to the constitution, and the courts will not hesitate to enjoin its exercise if the statute under which it is claimed is not in conformity with the organic law. The effect of this decision is, of little importance, as that supreme law of the State affords the most effectual injunction upon the railway subsidy method of corporation robbery.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank—More Charges Against Mr. Dennis—Mr. Worth Chosen as Trustee in Bankruptcy—The Depositors in Arms.

The Market Savings Bank was crowded during the whole of yesterday by depositors who had come to prove their claims. For this purpose an officer of the Court of Bankruptcy was present, and the business was transacted as rapidly as possible.

A crowded meeting of depositors was held at 2 P. M. in the First District Court-house, with Mr. M. F. DOWLEY in the chair. Mr. DOWLEY, in addressing the meeting, explained the necessity of the depositors electing an assignee or trustee in bankruptcy. He recommended Mr. WORTH, the receiver, for that office, because his appointment would save considerable expense, and also on account of his knowledge of the affairs of the bank. Mr. DOWLEY said the Committee of Investigation had learned from most trustworthy sources that Mr. DENNIS had been guilty of most reprehensible conduct since he had retired from the post of receiver of the Market Bank. When appointed to that office he had solemnly assured the depositors that he would make no charge for his services, yet he had presented a bill for $3,000 for his labors as receiver extending over a few days. Mr. DOWLEY then called upon Mr. HODNETT, Mr. DENNIS' counsel, to explain the matter. Mr. HODNETT said he was not cognizant of the fact, but he believed that had Mr. DENNIS been left in his office of receiver he would have made no charge. Mr. DOWLEY said there was no possible doubt of the truth of the statements he had made, and he, as Chairman of the Depositors Committee, had protested against paying Mr. DENNIS, and Mr. WORTH, the receiver, had emphatically refused to pay the said bill. The speaker said he had another charge to make against Mr. DENNIS, which was that he, when trustee of the bank, had negotiated a loan of $30,000 upon totally inadequate security, for which he had received a large bonus.

Great excitement was manifested by the meeting, and the Board of Trustees, one of whom Mr. DENNIS is, were unanimously stigmatized as a pack of thieves. A depositor moved that, in consequence of the great lack of faith which the Committee and the depositors generally had in Mr. HADNETT, a member of the Committee, and from the belief that he was a personal friend of Mr. DENNIS, and had been acting in opposition to the general interests of the creditors, he, Mr. HADNETT, be called upon to resign.

Mr. HADNETT, in defense of himself, said he condemned the trustees as heartily as anybody, but he believed that Mr. DENNIS was an honest man. A depositor seconded the motion, and said that any man who could publicly declare Mr. DENNIS to be an honest man was not fit to serve upon an investigating committee. The motion was then put and carried without one dissentient voice. Mr. HADNETT signified that he would send in his resignation.

A motion was made choosing Mr. WORTH as the trustee in bankruptcy, which was unanimously carried.

A motion was next made that, in consequence of the outrageous criminal neglect and the shocking frauds discovered by the Committee in the affairs of the bank, the President and trustees be criminally prosecuted. A unanimous call was made that the names of the trustees should be read over, so that the depositors should know who the men were who had helped to swindle them out of their savings. The subjoined list was then read:

THE TRUSTEES.

Gershom Banker,	David H. Gould,
Elias J. Beach,	Amos F. Hawley,
John C. Bishop,	George B. Jarvis,
Jacob F. Carlton,	John G. Lightbody,
Charles W. Carpenter,	Eli Martin,
James S. Carpenter,	Anthony Mateson,
Barthol. B. Chappell,	Edward Mills,
William L. Cole,	J. P. Richards,
H. R. Conklin,	E. F. Sherman,
Thomas J. Coutant,	Wm. Van Name,
James Dennis,	Peter Voorhis,
George E. Douglas,	Conrad F. Hettyer,
L. L. Goddard,	George M. Woodward,
Edward Walker.	

Mr. JENNY said that he had made inquiries, and found that it was beyond question that the trustees could all be held responsible for the deposits confided to them, and that the above motion would be premature. He moved as an amendment, that the present Committee should be retained, and that before criminal proceedings were instituted, further investigation should be made.

Mr. JENNY'S motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned, after taking up a subscription to defray expenses.

The Guardian Savings Bank—Financial Statement of the Receiver—Paying the Small Depositors—Ingersoll's Balance.

A meeting of the depositors of the Guardian Savings Bank was held in the banking-house yesterday. The meeting was called by the receiver, Mr. JEREMIAH QUINLAN, for the purpose of making a financial statement of the condition of the bank. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. QUINLAN presented himself, and addressed the depositors. He stated that he had been actively laboring in the interests of creditors, and read the following as a statement of the bank at the time he was appointed receiver, Nov. 17, 1871:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$[illegible] 50
Notes	103,126 82
Call loans	106,605 50
Over drafts	[illegible] 20
Collections	2,419 00
Due by Bowery National Bank	[illegible]
National Trust Company	3,146 50
Cash on hand	1,779 99
Total	$[illegible] 53

LIABILITIES.

Amount due to depositors, special and sav. ings	$[illegible]

By this statement it is be seen that the deficit amounts only to $17,[illegible]. The furniture, fixtures, including one of MCBRIDE DAVIDSON'S safes, and the lease have not been taken into account in the assets. They will be sold by auction, and will diminish the deficit slightly. To cover this deficiency and prevent any possible loss to depositors, the following amounts have been received from the trustees and Vice-President:

Releases and subscriptions by trustees	$90,000
Received from Walter Roche, late Vice-President, property of the value of	300,000

The largest subscription by trustees is one of $85,000 subscribed by "Boss" TWEED. ROCHE'S $300,000 is in the form of a conveyance to secure depositors from any risk. The probability is that this sum will never be required, so that his generosity is considered to be very cheap.

Mr. QUINLAN gave notice that all depositors whose claims do not exceed $200 would be paid in full, and all others would receive a dividend of twenty-five per cent., and another dividend of the same amount in thirty days. The list of small depositors, 641 in number, was then announced.

The reading of the name of the notorious JAMES H. INGERSOLL, whose balance amounted to two cents, provoked much laughter, and it was suggested that a personal advertisement be published, asking him to return and hear of "something to his advantage." The Receiver also stated that the claim for $58,000 against the Bowling Green Bank was in litigation and there was every prospect of recovering the money.

Payments were then made to all who applied. The amount due to these small depositors is $12,000, and in order to accommodate all, the bank was kept open until 12 P. M., and will be opened each day until all small claims and the dividend are paid off.

The National Monument to Abraham Lincoln.

From the Chicago Journal, Feb. 9.

Arrangements are now being made for the completion and dedication of the Lincoln Monument. Ex-Gov. R. J. OGLESBY and Hon. D. L. PHILLIPS, a Special Committee appointed by the Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, left the city last evening for the East, by the Michigan Central, for the purpose of obtaining the funds remaining in the hands of the various committees in Eastern Cities for the completion of the monument. All that now remains to be done is to put the different pieces of statuary in place. These will cost not far from $60,000. Of this $12,000 is to be collected in Chicago, J. Y. SCAMMON having promised to see that it is subscribed. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD will probably be selected as the orator to pronounce the eulogy upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

PATRICK SHERIDAN, aged twenty-eight years, a resident of Dutch Kills, Long Island, was found yesterday morning in an exhausted condition at the foot of an embankment at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, down which he had fallen during the night. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred yesterday in the basement of the tenement No. 456 West Twenty-ninth-street, damaging the building $400, and the goods of WILLIAM AHERN, who has no insurance, to the amount of $100. The case is under investigation.

The engine-room and buildings of the stone-yard of JAMES GILLIES, No. 250 West Thirtieth-street, were damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the extent of $5,000, on which there is no insurance.

Sunday last an unknown woman fell over the banisters at No. 421 East Fifteenth-street, and fractured her skull. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died yesterday.

GEORGE E. FRELIGH, aged nine years, died, yesterday, at No. 132 Greenwich-street, from injuries received several days ago by being run over by a coach driven by NICHOLAS HILL.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 13: Numbers 135, 61, 143, 147, 149, 150, 151, 153.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos. 70.—Magnus vs. Jahr. | Nos. 109.—Levy vs. Siety.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
42	Moyo vs. Phillips et al.	110	Holbrook vs. Hull.
80	Colton vs. Murray et al.	111	Connolly vs. Byrne.
96	Goodkind et al. vs. Moser.	112	Kucher vs. Schmid et al.
97	Mybins vs. Gellig et al.	113	James vs. Goodhand.
101	Pabst vs. Dunsey-dam.	114	Newman vs. Kaiser-olen.
103	Foyer vs. Beaman.	115	Middleton vs. Walker.
104	Murphy vs. McCaffrey.	116	Browne vs. Johnson.
105	Same vs. Same.	117	Leipman vs. Tong.
106	Same vs. Same.	118	Perkins vs. Staples.
		119	White vs. Hellbling.
		120	Ketaltas vs. Keyser.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
347	Spring et al., adm'x, vs. Mayor of New-York City.	665	Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Min'g Co.
349	Lee, ex'r, &c., vs. Mayor of New-York City.	1069	Rowell et al. vs. Alcroft.
1090	Van Slee vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1089	Lloyd et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1091	Bell et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	77	Eakin vs. Baxter.
347½	(R. C.)—Peterson vs. Mayor of New-York City.	861	Tracy, Jr., vs. Corse.
99	Willis vs. Weaver.	863	Holmes vs. Winter-cost.
773	Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	365	Winant and another vs. Winant.
831	Johnson vs. King.	371	Winant vs. Winant and another.
833	Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	373	Same vs. Same.
		377	Same vs. Same.
		1083	Garmun vs. Marcher, Ex'r, &c.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
642	Rose vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	69½	(R. C.)—Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. vs. Central American Transit Co.
646	Hoffman vs. Wagner.		
104	Emberson vs. Dean.	308	Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
276	Kuffner, &c., vs. Kirby et al.	282	Schwartz vs. Mullen.
289	Godefroy vs. McDonald.	26½	(R. C.)—Gelpcke et al. vs. Quentell.
432	Powell et al. vs. Champlain.	243½	(R. C.)—Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Co.
432½	Greenhauser vs. Rosenthal.	480	Millard vs. Scotchburn et al.
293	Peck et al. vs. Gardner et al.	1090	Central City Insurance Co. vs. Florida Railroad Co.
436	Ingersoll vs. Secor et al.	415	Randall vs. Le Roy Gas-light Co.
438	Montegriffo vs. Feldstein.		
24	Bliss et al. vs. Levy, impl'd, &c.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
129	Daar vs. Read.	1467	Kerl vs. Donaldson.
1265	Lough vs. Romaine.	121	Eaton vs. Luyster et al.
1339	McGuire vs. Sinclair.	663	Pichon vs. Levy et al.
1411	Hope vs. Smith.	1397	Strouse vs. Litchenhein.
1185	Heerbrandt vs. Kratie.	1409	Megibbon vs. Morrison.
163	Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein.		
1575	Ogden vs. Lathrop.		

Added Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1549	Leeith vs. Baker.	1553	Sickles et al. vs. Gellies et al.
1551	Wood vs. Panama R. R. Co.	1555	Slevin vs. McCabe.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
477	Meyer vs. Thurber.	390	Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
592	Mitchell vs. West.	576	Davis vs. The B'way and Seventh-av. R. R. Company.
300	Wright vs. The Lycoming Fire Ins. Company.	688	Chase vs. Carroll.
344	Palmer vs. Kelly.	652	Mitchell vs. Dix.
1064	Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1058	Magnin vs. Dinsmore.
1068	Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	742	Kelly vs. Ferguson.
700	Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	924	Herbert vs. Pell.
540	Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1730	Smith vs. Coe.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
369	Handte vs. Wender.	710	Peabody vs. Speyers.
1064½	Schott, Adm'x, vs. Wright et al.	500	Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1065½	Same vs. Same.	975	Randell et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.
1034	Cohen vs. N. N. Sewing-machine Co.	653	Loperin vs. Landman.
497	Melnick vs. Godfrey.	764	Wilkey vs. Munson.
1133½	Gordon vs. Schafer.	869	Pugsley vs. Morgan.
1150	Walker vs. Beach.	989	Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
945	Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.		

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1109	Rauchfuss vs. National Steam-ship Co. of Liverpool.	1205	Ninth Nat. Bank, City of New-York, vs. Wicks.
1174	Behrens vs. Stegens.	1207	Jarvis, Receiver, vs. Godsby.
1179	Sunneburg vs. Roth.	1208	Rosenfeld vs. Sternbach.
1189	Thurber et al. vs. Warne.	1211	Brookman vs. Faber.
1200	Stevens vs. Lombard.	1212	Espy et al. vs. Gui et al.
1202	Jocks vs. Krass.	1213	Martin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1204	Euler vs. Johnston et al.		
1205	Hawkins et al. vs. Tremor.		

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
156	Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Colvell.	160	The N. O., M. & Texas R. R. Co. vs. James et al.
176	Minisheim vs. Borie et al.	162	Cohen vs. Conant.
		172	Forster vs. Cook.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7720	Lynch vs. Rohnthal.	7731	Tuthill vs. Pettrotch.
7724	Shay vs. Jenkins.	7737	Hollander vs. Huebner.
7740	Anderson vs. Fair.	7780	Kramer vs. Dunbar.
7768	Jordan vs. Lewis.	7782	Finlay vs. White.
7980	Goodale vs. Brodie.	7790	Russe vs. Bracher.
7078	Burrows vs. Peck.	7800	O'Donnell vs. Schiele.—Jury.
7837	Reed vs. Bowyer.	8060	Wallace vs. Fels.—Jury.
7890	Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. vs. McCamill.		

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
8062	Levy vs. Rosenthal.—Jury.	7185	Denny vs. O'Malley.
8100	Weber vs. Vollhardt.	7720	Lynch vs. Krumtahl.
7528	Gower vs. Garcler.—Jury.	8008	Holstein vs. Trimbell.
7367	Bachar vs. Wittman.—Jury.	8002	Thuringer vs. Koch.
7984	Larter vs. Baab.—Jury.	8004	Lyons vs. Phoenix Ins. Co.—Jury.
7980	Ball vs. Lenthey.	8004	Loebbeler vs. Bremner.
7775	McLane vs. Brody.—Jury.	8006	Inman vs. Oberle.
		8008	Blume vs. Bruggeman.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
8137	Ferguson vs. Bartels.	8032	Heinlein vs. Ehrhardt.
8812	Turro vs. Lloyd.	8050	Dunn vs. Cook.
8732	Hersfield vs. McElroy.	8066	Luckenbirert vs. McGinnis.
8360	De Young vs. Krickor.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Wm. H. Harris; Murder.	6	The People vs. Mat Mahoney; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. James McLaughlin; robbery.	7	The People vs. Thomas McCarthy; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Michael Malley; felonious assault and battery.	8	The People vs. William Mills; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. George Gerstach; grand larceny.	9	The People vs. Dominick Miller; indecent exposure.
5	The People vs. Mary Gibson; grand larceny.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Lang et al. vs. Thomson; motion for new trial denied.

Fowler vs. Wood; case settled.

Whelan vs. Lynch et al.; motion for new trial denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 12.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

The People, &c., vs. Ellert; the Court decides in this case that a referee in supplementary proceedings need not be sworn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

The United States vs. Henry Maillard.—This was a suit brought to recover the sum of $480, gold, alleged duties on a quantity of gum arabic, imported by the defendant. After the facts in the case had been brought out, Judge BLATCHFORD said the time of the Court had been absolutely wasted; the Government had failed to make out even a *prima facie* case, and he should direct the jury to find for the defendant. Verdict accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—PATENT MEDICINES AND THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

In a case now pending in this Court, in which a certain Dr. BYRN is plaintiff and ORANGE JUDD, the publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, defendant, the question of the injurious effects of patent medicines, as generally dispensed to the public, and the right of a public journal to freely criticise, not only the nature and tendency of those medicines and the books which usually accompany them, but also the character of the persons who offer them for sale, is being very fully discussed. The defendant, in his paper, about four years since, while making, as it is termed, a general raid on patent nostrums, criticised adversely not only the medicines and medical books of the plaintiff, but his personal character also, in the following words, which are set out in the complaint: "He is an unmitigated scoundrel, second only to —— and ——." Also, that a book published by plaintiff "was a very bad book, and the author vended medicines to match." By reason of this alleged libel or publication, plaintiff claims to have been damaged to the extent of $5,000. Defendant, in his answer, admitted the publication of the alleged libel, and set up the truth thereof in justification, but denying all malice or intent to personally injure the plaintiff, or any knowledge sufficient to form a belief as to whether he (plaintiff) was a man of good character or not. It was further alleged that at the time of the publication of the article complained of, plaintiff had been engaged in publishing and vending, and distributing through the country bad books and pamphlets—that is to say, books and pamphlets calculated to deceive and defraud the public, and containing printed matter unfit to be read by young persons; which books and pamphlets contained advertisements of medicines and pretended remedies for diseases, which medicines were and are of a worthless and bad character, the sale of which is a fraud and imposition upon the public, particularly the uninstructed and youthful portion of the public; that these medicines were published under euphonious and deceptive names, among which was a medicine called the "Great Japanese Pho-ko-ta," unknown to the literature of pharmacy, and calculated to deceive and defraud the public; that the last-named "pretended" medicine is put up in packages about four inches in length, and about two and one-half inches in width, upon which package is engraved the pretended likeness of a "heathen Chinee," smiling a smile that is childlike and bland, standing in close proximity to another of the same race, whose smile is pensive and sad.

A motion was made before coming to trial, to strike out some portions of the answer as irrelevant, and Judge BRADY, in denying the motion, used the following language in reference to specifics and the dispensing of medicines generally: "Specifics against the 'thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to' are not easily attainable, and the medical profession do not claim to have devised many through all their experience and researches. They are, nevertheless, devoutly prayed for, and so potent is the desire for them, that reasonable, and indeed unreasonable assertions of their discovery, are hailed with joy, and the public confidence is readily secured. When a person, therefore, assuming to have devised one, represents its accomplishment, the public have a right to rely upon the assurance given, however foolish such a confidence may seem. This world is not composed of Solomons, and even men of good judgment and large experience, especially when the wish is wedded to the hope, are sometimes easily trapped. Drugs should be dispensed with great caution, and the laws which are designed to protect the people from the use of them, save under the guidance of the expert chemist, conscientious druggist or skillful practitioner, cannot be too stringent. I do not design to express any opinion of the character of the plaintiff's preparations—whether they are good or bad, injurious or harmless. I am not called upon to declare; but of the propriety of holding men to a strict accountability who attempt to practice upon the credulity of the afflicted, and subject them to a greater suffering, I entertain no doubt."

In the opening of the case on behalf of plaintiff it was claimed that he was a physician duly licensed; that he was a member in good standing in the Methodist Church for sixteen years and of good repute; that his medicines were adapted to cure the diseases for which he advertised them, and that both in person and profession he had been grossly libeled. The case is still on.

H. P. Allen, for plaintiff; Amos G. Hull, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 12.

Before Judge Sedgwick and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF UNITED STATES WAREHOUSEMEN FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.

Edward Coleman vs. Van Burgh Livingston, Jr.—The plaintiff in this case was the owner of some imported silks, which were stored in the United States warehouse of the defendant at No. 2 Washington-street, in this City. On New-Year's night, 1868, burglars cut through the roof of the building and stole the silks, which were valued at over $1,700. Suit is now brought to recover the value of the lost property on the ground that defendant had not exercised such care over the property as a prudent man would have exercised over his own property, as he was bound to do. On the part of the defendant it was shown that the building had an ordinary tin roof; that the scuttle had bars of iron running across under it; that the doors and window shutters were secured in the manner common to public stores, and that a private watchman was on guard outside the building. This, it was claimed on behalf of plaintiff, was not sufficient care as the defendant was bound to exercise; that proper care would have required that the roof should be of stone or iron; that the iron bars under the scuttle should have been extended all the way across the roof; that an iron railing, pointed, should have been erected, so as to prevent passage to the roof of the storehouse from the roofs of the adjoining building, and that either a watchman or a watch-dog or two should have been kept within the building during the night time. The jury found in favor of plaintiff, for the sum of, including interest, $1,836 35, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

Charles H. Smith for plaintiff; John McKeon for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 12.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

At a meeting of all the Judges, yesterday, the following official order was signed and entered on the records of the Court:

At a General Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1872—present all the Judges—it is ordered that Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer, Esqs., be, and they hereby are, appointed joint reporters of this Court.

(Signed,) John M. Barbour, C. J., Claudius L. Monell, J. H. McCunn, John J. Freedman, William E. Curtis and John Sedgwick.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Some railroad men in Memphis, Tenn., have organized a "Tom Scott Presidential Club."

South Carolina Republicans suggest the name of Ex-Gov. JAMES L. ORR for Vice-President on the Republican ticket.

Hon. JACOB BRINKERHOFF, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has written a letter favoring the attempt to organize a Liberal Republican Party.

Mr. HENRY H. FAXON, Representative of Quincy, Mass., offers to give that town $1,000, if the voters will this year elect a board of town officers that favor the cause of temperance in Quincy.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* quotes from a large number of Republican newspapers of that State to prove that its suggestion of Ex-Gov. DENNISON for Vice-President is popular among them.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes the Halifax story about the secret treaty with England for the independence of Canada, "solely that its readers may see the nonsensical things that can be spoken and find believers."

Thirteen of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, appointed by the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, have notified the Committee of their unwillingness to serve under such appointment. It is probable the Committee will reconsider their action, and call a State Convention to select delegates.

Mr. JOHN M. BINCKLEY has sent a singular memorial to the Virginia Legislature, proposing a national convention of the people on the basis of minority representation and universal suffrage, irrespective of sex, to reform the Constitution of the United States. It sets forth that the evils of the times are many and notorious; that duplicity usurps the place and reward of sincerity; and that corruption has opportunities of supreme aggrandizement, &c. These evils, he says, exist merely because room is left for them between the Constitution and the people, and he wants something done to remedy them.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society—The Statement of the Directors—The Report for 1871.

There are grave charges of fraud and mismanagement made against the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society by responsible and trustworthy persons. The manner in which the affairs of the Society are managed certainly ought to be investigated. The directors claim that these charges are false in every particular, and prompted by feelings of enmity on the part of those opposed to their institution. They state that they have thoroughly investigated these complaints made against the Secretary, Mr. ROBINSON, and find no ground for the charges against him. Below is the report of the affairs of the Society for 1871:

Value of real estate	$[illegible] 00
Value of personal property	2,750 00
Total	$37,[illegible] 00
Indebtedness upon real estate	[illegible] 00
Other indebtedness	14,[illegible] 00
Total	$[illegible]
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1870	134 35
Received during the year ending Sept. 1, 1871, from the State	$11,[illegible]
Other appropriations	[illegible]
Voluntary contributions	[illegible]
All other sources	119 00
Total receipts	$27,[illegible] 14

EXPENSES.

For interest	$7,772 70
For other indebtedness	1,890 48
For salaries	10,377 20
For support and maintenance of orphans and destitute children	2,[illegible] 97
For insurance	[illegible]
For all other purposes	5,[illegible]
Total expenses	$26,[illegible]
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1871	$[illegible]

The Directors state that each and every item of expense appears upon the books, and can be fully accounted for. The Secretary gets a salary of $2,000 a year, which is all the remuneration he receives.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Meetings of Both the Boards of Aldermen.

The Street-Cleaning Contract—Economy in the Municipal Advertising—Resolutions of Inquiry—An Explanation from Mr. Starkweather.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Cost of Public Printing—Street-Cleaning Contracts—Various Petitions and Resolutions—The Filthy Condition of the Streets.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Alderman JOYCE, President COCHRANE in the Chair.

A large number of petitions were presented. Among them was one from working men in the employ of the Department of Public Works, protesting against any reduction of their salaries, and another from persons employed about the City Hall, also, in regard to the subject of salaries. Both were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President announced Messrs. RADDE, FALCONER and JOYCE the Special Committee on the resolutions presented by Mr. RADDE, at a previous meeting, to prevent fraudulent registration and election frauds.

A petition in reference to the Corporation advertising was read from the German-American Reform Association, and referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

A resolution to annul the ordinance to extend Lafayette-place from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. RADDE presented a resolution calling for information from the Street Cleaning Commission in regard to the street cleaning contract. Entered on file.

LOUIS JACOBS was elected Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board for the present year.

President COCHRANE (Alderman VAN SCHAICK in the Chair) offered the following:

Resolved, The Board of Assistant Aldermen concurring, that hereafter no contract, to be made or let by authority of the Common Council, for paving or repairing the pavement of any street or avenue, in the City of New-York, shall be made by the head of any Department of said City, or by any other person whatever thereunto authorized, without the same, both when the contemplated work, job, or supply shall involve the expenditure of more or less than $1,000, shall be founded on a previous compliance, in every particular, with the conditions made previously requisite by section 104 of the City Charter, or as to sealed bids or proposals—as to public notices, duly advertised—as to the lowest bidder—as to security, adequacy, justification, and approval of the same, and as to publishing of the opening of the proposals or bids; and, further, that no proposals or bids for paving with patented pavements shall be received or entertained, as the same, in their very nature, prevent that competition among bidders which it is the object of said section 104 to secure.

Mr. COCHRANE said it was intended to make the resolution the basis of an ordinance on the subject. He referred to the filthy condition of the streets, and alluded to the fact that there was no contract for cleaning Broadway.

The resolution was laid over.

A resolution authorizing Controller GREEN to lease for the City the property in Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, already occupied by the City under a ten years' lease, which expires in 1873, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Memorial on the Gas Question—Advertising the Proceedings—The City Markets—A Statement from the Collector of Assessments.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, President HALL in the chair. A communication was received from the Anti-Monopolists' Association inclosing a resolution to the effect that the Common Council memorialize the Legislature to enact such laws as may enable the City and County of New-York to supply its citizens with gas at cost. Referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The German-American Reform Association sent in a communication, which was referred, to the effect that the Mayor and Controller shall, pursuant to law, designate certain papers to publish the official proceedings of the Common Council; that the sums paid last year were about $[illegible] for this object, and claims are in the Controller's office still unpaid of about $[illegible]. They asked, as this amount may be increased under the present arrangement, that there shall be a revocation of the designation of all the corporation papers made in May last, "and if that should not be considered admissible, then at least to exercise the authority to direct the preparation of a digest of the proceedings of the Common Council, to prevent the useless and extravagant expenditure of public moneys as caused by the publication of the above-mentioned instances, and an investigation as to the motives which have influenced the clerks of both branches of the Common Council in preparing the reports."

A resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to by what authority a reduction has been made in the wages of laborers in certain City Departments, without a conference having been had with the Common Council upon the subject. A resolution was also presented, and referred to a special Committee on Charters, to petition the Legislature to enact a law providing that the duty of supervising and enforcing any future contract for cleaning the streets of this City shall devolve upon the Assistant Alderman of each Assembly District.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Controller to furnish this Board the number of employes in the Bureau of Markets and the salaries they each receive, the date of their appointment, and whether the clerks of the markets have power to lease stalls. The President presented a resolution to pave with Belgian pavement One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street from Harlem River to Manhattan-street, and Manhattan-street from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to the North River. Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements. In response to a resolution of inquiry, offered by Assistant Alderman COSTELLO, relative to the markets of the City, the Corporation Counsel sent in the following communication, which was referred to the Committee on Markets:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, Feb. 2, 1872.

To the Honorable the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your resolution, adopted Feb. 5, and pursuant thereto I beg leave to say that, by paragraph 2, of section 21, of chapter 137, of the laws of 1870, the Common Council is invested with power to make ordinances in relation to the construction, repair, care and use of markets, and enforce obedience thereto by ordinary penalties, for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding $100. By this provision of the statute, the largest legislative authority in relation to the construction, repair, care and use of the markets, seems to be conferred, including the power to prescribe the rents or fees, the mode and manner of disposing of stalls, the use to which they shall be devoted, &c., &c. The executive power of enforcing the ordinances enacted by the Common Council for the regulation of the markets is committed to a "Bureau of Markets" established in the Finance Department, paragraph 6, section 27, chapter 137, laws 1870. The revenue arising from the market rents and fees are pledged to the Sinking Fund by an ordinance which, by various statutes in relation to the creation of public stocks, is rendered irrevocable, save with the authority of the Legislature. * * * Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The Commissioner of Public Works sent in a communication at the request of the Collector of Assessments, referring to the fees of the Collector and deputy collectors, and to the mode of the transaction of business in that Bureau. Mr. STARKWEATHER, the Collector, says that a resolution had been presented to repeal certain ordinances relative to the collection of assessments, and that the fees allowed to the Collector are two and a half per cent. upon all moneys which he collects, and two per cent. on all moneys which he does not collect. From the statement published last week showing the amounts received by the Collector during last four years, he says the imputation is that the present Collector has received his fees in connection with the office that he holds during the four terms mentioned, $500,000 and upward. This he denies, and says that if the gentlemen who offered the resolution had read the ordinance governing the fees of the Collector and his deputies, he would have seen that the statement was erroneous.

A resolution was adopted that the meetings of the Board shall be hereafter held on Mondays at 2 o'clock P. M., and that all committee meetings be published on a bulletin in the Clerk's office, in place of advertising in the Corporation newspapers, if in accordance with law. The Board then adjourned.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner VAN NORT yesterday removed from office Mr. H. P. WHITNEY, Deputy Collector of Assessments, and appointed in his place Hon. JOHN A. KENNEDY. Mr. CHARLES G. CORNELL, Water Register, has sent a short note resigning his position, and asking an examination of his books, so that his bonds may be canceled. It was so ordered.

Trades-Unions and the Produce Exchange.

A meeting of a Committee of the Produce Exchange was called for yesterday afternoon at the Astor House to consult as to measures by which the relations between capital and labor might be placed on a more satisfactory basis. Owing to a misapprehension as to the time of the meeting, there were but few persons present, and, on motion of Mr. W. B. BENSEL, Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and Chairman of the Committee, the meeting adjourned subject to future call.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were a fraction lower on Gold and Exchange and firm on the Public Funds, on better quotations from the London Exchange as to Consols and United States Stocks. Sales of Gold ran down to 110⅜ ₱ cent., but subsequently returned to 110½ ₱ cent. Bills on London were quoted 109½ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110 ₱ cent. short sight, but the supply was quite free, and on actual cash sales there was a concession of ⅛@3-16 from this quotation. Money was in good supply at 7 ₱ cent., and the demand from the Brokers not very large. Lenders in some instances accepted 6 ₱ cent. on loans returnable on call. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 111⅛@111¼, and the New 5 ₱ cents at 108⅞@108½ ₱ cent. The political situation in reference to the *Alabama* Treaty was in no respect changed by the Cable dispatches, but the quotations of the English Funds would seem to indicate less feeling on the subject in London.

The Stock Exchange, in reference to the speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks, took the turn today which would have seemed more timely on Thursday or Friday of last week. Prices then failed to sympathize consistently with the decline in the Public Funds and the rise in Gold on the political news, although there was evidently a somewhat uneasy feeling among the holders of certain Stocks which had recently been advanced in price, and were supported by two or three different *Bull* cliques. Today the break in Union Pacific Shares was marked by a further decline of 3 ₱ cent.; Ohio and Mississippi, 1½@2 ₱ cent.; Western Telegraph, 1@1¼ ₱ cent.; Pacific Mail, 1@1½ ₱ cent.; Lake Shore, ¾ ₱ cent.; New-York Central, ¾ ₱ cent., and North-west Common, 1 ₱ cent. There was, also, a heavy break in Harlem down to 107½@108 ₱ cent., making nearly 10 ₱ cent. in less than a fortnight, without any explanation as to the cause of so heavy a decline in one of the favorite Vanderbilt Stocks. The general market appeared to be demoralized on the impression that the strong or positive support of the friends, respectively, of certain Stocks had been given up, and pressing calls for cash submitted to. The Union Pacific Stock, after resisting for a fortnight or more the reasonable effect or influence of the loss of Winter traffic by storms and snow-drifts, gave way under a pressure to sell by speculators who had been induced to go in at high prices three or four weeks ago. In like manner the speculators at high figures in Western Telegraph have become uneasy, and the sales today were larger than usual for some weeks past. The Pacific Mail Stock was also weak, but the heavily increased business of the line via Panama, resulting from the blockade of the Road, tends to check anything like a precipitate decline. The legislative investigation into the affairs of the Company will not amount to much. It seems to have been prompted by Stock-jobbing motives by some one whose interest in the Stock is of very recent date. The evidence before the Assembly Committee, however, develops the admission of the new direction that they have sold the United States Stocks, if not other cash securities received from the old Board, as we intimated at the time of the contest last November would be done. The temptation to use three millions of available property, or such part of it as might seem convenient for a successful speculation in the Stock, was too strong to be long resisted.

The South Carolina Bonds have further advanced on the prospect of good legislation in the Public Debt at Columbia. Large sales of January and July Bonds were made at 36½@37@36 at the Exchange Boards today. The other Southern Bonds were steady on Tennessees and Virginia Consolidated, and stronger on Virginia Deferred Certificates.

In the Railway Mortgages there was only a moderate business; prices generally steady, except on Union Pacifics, which were a little easier on First Mortgage and the Income.

After the late Board there was some improvement in the Hall of the Exchange in the Railroad Stocks, and the following quotations were made at the close as compared with Saturday night. The Public Funds were reported strong, Gold weaker, and Exchange steady and in good offering:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	108½	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65 May and Nov.	111¼	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111¼
American Gold	110½	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92½	92
Reading	113½	113½
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110½

North-west Common	76¼	75
North-west Preferred	92	90½
Pacific Mail	58	57½
St. Paul Preferred	75½	75½
St. Paul Common	55½	55½
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44½
Toledo and Wabash	76½	75½
Western Telegraph	70½	70½
Erie	30½	30½
Union Pacific	36½	34½
Lake Shore	93½	93½
Lake Shore Scrip	88½	87

At the very close the Railroad speculation was dull and irregular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872. }

Gold receipts	$619,890 54
Gold payments	259,941 21
Gold balance	76,530,210 54
Currency receipts	436,030 56
Currency payments	377,495 18
Currency balance	1,574,330 68
Customs	519,000 00

The last quotations for the Public Funds are as follows—reported strong by the leading dealers:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The following are the last quotations for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97¼
City 6s, new	100⅝	101
Camden and Amboy	126½	126⅞
Pennsylvania Central	61⅜	61½
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	62½	62½
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26½
Northern Central	39½	39⅞
Lehigh Navigation	39½	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¼	91½

The Bill to retire the Treasury three ₱ cent. Greenback Certificates, which we noticed a few days since as having passed the Senate, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of three ₱ cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000 per month, *in addition to the amount which he is authorized to redeem and cancel by virtue of the act to which this is an amendment.* He is to give notice to the holders, by publication or otherwise, that certain certificates (which shall be designated by number, date, and amount,) shall cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association, and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not thereafter be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association. The Bill was reported by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, who stated that it was the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury that these certificates ought to be rapidly paid off. The measure met with some opposition from Mr. MORTON and one or two other Senators, on the ground that it violated the understanding of the act of July, 1870, authorizing additional bank circulation, and that it would reduce the active circulation of greenback notes by requiring the banks to hold a larger amount of these notes in reserve in place of the 3 ₱ cent. certificates. But the Bill passed without amendment, is now before the House of Representatives.

We notice in the proceedings of the United States Senate that frequent petitions are presented from the importing cities, all of the same tenor, to do away with the seizures of private books and papers for alleged violation of the Customs laws. Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, presented the Portland petition; Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, the Providence petition, and Mr. FENTON had previously presented the New-York petition. Mr. EDMUNDS warned the Senate against going too far in this direction. He believed seizures were often necessary, as well to protect the honest importer as the honest administration of the revenue. Mr. HAMLIN concurred in this warning. He, himself, had been Collector of Boston, and for thirteen months he had made a seizure of papers, in no case, now in his recollection, where the papers failed "to lead to the detection of the violation of the revenue laws—not one." Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, referred to these petitions as being patented—or rather as "another series of yellow-covered literature," like the petitions and other pleas for Free Trade circulated by the Young Leaguers from this City. He asked Mr. ANTHONY if he knew how these petitions "are gotten up," to which Mr. A. replied:

Mr. ANTHONY—All I know about it is that I happened to be in an office when I was last home in Providence, and a young man came around with a petition like this and said he was employed, and got so much a hundred for getting signatures. [Laughter.] I suppose it is the same petition. I presume that is the way petitions of this kind are always got up.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., offer for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. GOLD BONDS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax, interest payable in New-York April and October, coupons or registered. Two hundred and thirty-six miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a land grant of eleven hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in the State of Michigan, worth from ten to twelve million dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of eight millions remains unsold, and the price has been advanced to ninety-six per cent. and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

ARE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway center,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division, eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ AN AMPLY SECURED GOLD BOND.—To holders of United States securities who wish to take advantage of the present opportunity for changing their investment, securing the present premium and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one third, we strongly recommend

NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES,

principal and interest payable in Gold, now selling at par in currency. These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings, and all the property of the Company, including 500 acres of agricultural, mineral and timber lands for every $1,000 bond issued. The bonds are in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 coupon and $100 to $10,000 registered, and, in view of the ample security upon which they are based, we believe no safer investment can be made, nor one yielding a larger income.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at the current market rates, the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company. The Union Pacific Railroad was completed and has been in successful operation since May 10, 1869, with average earnings of over eight millions per annum.

The First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, bear the same rate of interest as United States Five-Twenties (six per cent. gold, free of tax,) and they are a first lien upon the Road and its equipment.

The present cash value of the Income and Land Grant Bonds and Stock of the Union Pacific Company is over $20,000,000, all of which, as well as the $27,000,000 United States subsidy Bonds are subsequent to the First Mortgage Bonds.

The Land Grant Bonds are a first mortgage upon the remaining 11,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Company, the proceeds of all sales of which are solely applied to the redemption of the Land Grant Bonds. The total sales of land to Oct. 31, 1871, were 480,141 acres for $2,000,000, averaging $4 per acre. The net earnings for the first six months (of the third fiscal year,) ending Nov. 1, 1871, were $3,450,219 94—more than twice the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, and about three times the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds. The annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,638,370 gold; the annual interest upon the remaining Land Grant Bonds is $800,000 currency.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 92½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $16,000 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.,
offer for sale
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS AT 92½.
Also,
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, free of tax, at 88 and interest.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In the Jumel ejectment suit yesterday the defense offered in evidence the town records of Providence and Cumberland to show that REUBEN BALLOU and his wife, FREELOVE, with another woman, had in 1788 been indicted before the town authorities for keeping a disorderly house. Mr. SMITH BARKER testified that he had been for forty years a lawyer in this City; that he had been called on by Mme. JUMEL to prepare a will, and having done so he delivered it to her. He was cross-examined by Mr. BEACH as to whether he had seen Mme. JUMEL sign this will, but he could not say positively whether she had. Mr. EFFINGHAM WALLGROVE testified that he had studied law for a number of years in the office of Hon. WILLIAM INGLIS; that he once saw Mme. JUMEL there, and that she had had a will drawn by the Judge. The will was delivered to her, but he was not prepared to swear that Mme. JUMEL had signed it, though he believed she had. Mr. GEORGE was called, and testified that he had found no will among Mme. JUMEL's papers later than the will which has been set aside by the Surrogate.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Sharon*, for Liverpool—21 hhds. Tallow, 7,468 Sticks Dye Wood, 200 tcs. Lard, [illegible] Cotton-seed (oil), 28,083 bushels Corn, 1,200 boxes Bacon, 7,400 bushels Wheat, 200 bales Gambier.

By the bark *Solferino*, for Sligo—13,763 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Annie Bow*, for Cork and orders—13,600 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Ocean Wave*, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark *Neptune*, for Odessa—17,889 cases Refined Petroleum.

[illegible]

COFFEE—Has been firm but quiet; sales, 2,000 bags Rio, by the *Rio*, and 3,000 bags do. by the *David*, at New-Orleans on private terms. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, [illegible]; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c. [illegible]

COTTON—Has been in unusually light demand, for early delivery, and values, though quoted as before, have been somewhat irregular. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York today.

	Uplands	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20½	20¾	21⅛	21¼
Good Ordinary	21½	21¾	22	22⅛
Low Middling	22½	22¾	23	23⅛
Middling	23½	23¾	24	24⅛
Good Middling	24¼	24½	24¾	24⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have been very firm in their views, and have been offering stock, with reserve, thus to some extent checking business. The demand has been on a moderate scale, mostly for No. 2 Superfine and trade extras. [illegible]

GRAIN—Prime Spring Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for shipment, but the views of holders have been against free dealings. [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS—Sales, 300 bales at 15½c.@16c. [illegible]

HEMP—Jute Butts have been actively sought after, [illegible]

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in more urgent demand [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite firm, [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Has been generally dull, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet [illegible]

RICE—Firm and in demand; [illegible]

SEEDS—Clover has been fairly active at about previous prices; [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been generally quiet, but held with firmness; sales, 30 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba at 9⅜c.; 70 hhds. Melado at 7¼c., and 1,742 boxes Clayed Havana [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quiet, but quoted steady for all kinds of stock; [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at about former rates; sales, 175 bbls. [illegible] ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate call for Grain, Provision and Cotton room, with a fair inquiry for room for Petroleum, at the lines of berth freights at about former figures. [illegible] For London, by sail, [illegible] For Glasgow, by steam, [illegible] For Bremen, [illegible] For Hamburg, [illegible] For Stockholm, [illegible] For Alexandria, an Italian bark, 494 tons, reported with 1,800 bbls. and 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia [illegible] For Baltimore, an American schooner, [illegible] and Boards, reported from Savannah, at $8, $9 25 and $7 50, respectively.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

Trade on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken yards, in horned Cattle, was slow; 704 head came to hand, and were generally a medium class of Beeves. Prices ranged from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt., with a few top Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street yards, trade was slow; several lots stood over unsold at noon; quality ranged from common to good; prices from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt. Sheep were firm [illegible] Milch Cows dull [illegible] head; few sales effected; Veals not quoted. No sales in Hogs since our last quotations on Friday forenoon.

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Feb. 12, 1872, [illegible] 10 Cows, 173 Veals, 67 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-fourth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 12, 1872, [illegible] Sheep, 30 Cows, 5 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Feb. 12, 1872, 4,184 head of Horned Cattle, [illegible] Hogs, 6,030 Sheep. There were slaughtered in the same yards during same week [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep, [illegible] head of Horned Cattle.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American securities steady: United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, [illegible]; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for the account, 92⅜@92½. United States 5-20 Bonds, 92, for the old issue of 1865.

4 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for both money and the account. American securities easy: United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91½; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, Feb. 12—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12—P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet; the sales of the day are still estimated on the basis, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter. PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston have been made at 11¼d., and shipping or shipped from New-Orleans at 11 11-16d.

[illegible] P. M.—COTTON—The shipments from Bombay since the last report to the 12th inst., have been 12,000 bales. [illegible] PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, [illegible]

Evening.—TURPENTINE, 55s.@55s. 6d. ₱ cwt. ROSIN, [illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Refined PETROLEUM, 18d.@18¼d. [illegible] TALLOW, [illegible]

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32@£33 [illegible] ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Feb. 12.—COTTON dull.

ANTWERP, Feb. 12.—PETROLEUM, 48f., for fine Pale American.

Selling Smuggled Cigars—A Witness who Did Not Want to Answer.

PEDRO FRANCISCO and FERNANDO ANTONIO, two Spaniards, who were arrested on Friday by Capt. LEARY, for selling smuggled cigars, were brought up before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday for examination. The men were old offenders, and have been, in the United States Courts several times before on charges of smuggling. Capt. LEARY testified that he was been called to the cigar-store of JAMES BOYAN, No. [illegible] Front-street, on the day in question, the two prisoners were pointed out to him, he arrested them and took the cigars they were offering for sale, and that one of them had gone down on his knees and begged the officer to let him off. JAMES BOYAN was the next witness. He was called for the prosecution, but it soon became evident he had been tampered with. He swore he did not see the cigars in the prisoners' possession; that he did not see them offered for sale; that he only caused the arrest of the men for fear of a disturbance in his store; and that at the time the men came in he was in a back room, and a little son of his was at the bar. Capt. LEARY here said that there was a young man, also a son of BOYAN, who had helped him to make the arrest; that this son had, since left the house, and that he had almost to drag BOYAN down to Court this morning. A few more questions being put to BOYAN, he involved himself in several contradictions, and appeared to be very ill at ease. Counsel for the prosecution asked for an adjournment, to subpœna the two sons of the witness. The case was adjourned till today.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—FLOUR—The high grades active at firmer prices; sales small at $8 25 for Double Extra Winter; $7 75@$8 for Treble Extra; $7 50@$9 for Family. WHEAT—Better; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible]; No. 3 Fall at $1 55; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 [illegible]. CORN—Steady at [illegible] for No. 2 Mixed. OATS slow [illegible] BARLEY steady [illegible] RYE easier at 77c.@78c. WHISKY dull at 87c. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. [illegible] BACON [illegible] LARD—nothing doing. HOGS better [illegible] CATTLE in good demand [illegible] RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, 3,600 bushels Rye, and 3,300 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet [illegible] sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 28 for strictly fresh; $1 24½@$1 24¾ for No. 2 [illegible] CORN [illegible] OATS dull at 32¾c.@32⅞c. for No. 2. RYE dull and nominal at 71c.@73c. for No. 2. BARLEY in good demand at 58½c.@60c. for No. 2 Spring. PORK dull at $12 [illegible] LARD [illegible] ALL MEATS quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS [illegible] Dressed HOGS higher [illegible] CATTLE advanced and in fair demand. WHISKY steady at 87½c. FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 12c.@12½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—FLOUR in good demand; Family, $7 20@$7 50. WHEAT firmer, higher and scarce; Red, $1 57@$1 60. CORN in good demand at 47c. RYE firm and scarce at 90c.@94c. OATS steady at 40c.@45c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. BUTTER quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and drooping; asking $13 50; sales at $13. LARD quiet and unchanged; Steam, 9c.; Kettle, 9⅜c., but these rates are ⅛c. above the views of buyers. BULK MEATS—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, &c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@6½c. loose; sales 200,000 lbs. Clear Rib at 6¾c., buyer February and seller March. BACON—Demand light and holders firm, asking 6¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Sides; sales Clear Sides at 7½c. The prospect of the opening of navigation makes a better demand. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 40@$4 90; receipts, 1,600 head. WHISKY steady at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—TOBACCO very active and firm for all grades; sales, 82 hhds. BAGGING firm; round lots sold at 15c.@16c. FLOUR active and firm; sales of Extra Family at $6 75. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 55@$1 70 for Red and White. CORN firm and in good demand; sales of shelled and sacked at 60c. OATS active at 50c.@[illegible] RYE firm [illegible] at 90c.@92c. PORK held at $13 75. BACON active and firm at 6½c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides, packed. BULK MEATS active and strong; sales of Shoulders at 5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c. LARD steady at 9¾c.@10¼c. HAMS steady at 12½c. for Sugar-cured; 11¾c. for plain. WHISKY quiet and steady at 87c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 60; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55. CORN dull; sales 800 bushels at 67c. BARLEY nominally $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE quiet at 88c. for Western. CORN-MEAL $1 60 for Bolted; $1 52 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts $25; Shipstuffs $28; Middlings $30@$32 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 48c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 515,000 bushels; Corn, 380,000 bushels; Oats, 404,000 bushels; Barley, 150,000 bushels; Rye, 36,000 bushels; Barley-malt, 3,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales of 10,000 bbls. Extra State on private terms. WHEAT neglected. CORN very dull; sales of 1,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c. OATS dull; State quoted at 44c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and unchanged. PEAS neglected. SEEDS quiet and no sales reported. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 91c. Rail SHIPMENTS—3,970 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—There is an improved milling demand for WHEAT, but the market favors the buyer. Sales of [illegible] No. 2 Amber Milwaukee at $1 65; [illegible] at the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad depot. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN steady, with the Eastern demand; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Western Mixed at 70c.@71c. BARLEY neglected. OATS quiet.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 26; No. 2 at $1 24. OATS steady; No. 2 at 33½c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 49½c. RYE dull and nominal; No. 1 at 71c.; No. 2 held at 68c. Live HOGS dull and unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,600 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED sold at $5 50@$5 55. Dressed HOGS sold at $5 15@$5 25. RECEIPTS—1,600 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 56; No. 2 at $1 49. CORN in fair demand at 55c. OATS dull and ⅛ shade lower, offered freely at 45c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22¾c.; net receipts, 10,300 bales; gross, 10,494 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,750 bales; to Bremen, 1,876 bales; to Hamburg, 303 bales; coastwise, 2,360 bales; sales, 7,300 bales; stock, 246,946 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21½c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 2,108 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,112 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 2,140 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 74,930 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 12.—Spirits TURPENTINE strong at 73c. ROSIN quiet; no sales. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $4 for Hard, $6 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $3 60.

GALVESTON, Feb. 12.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 20c.; net receipts, 524 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,452 bales; coastwise, 284 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 50,208 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 12.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 2,900 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,519 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 68,790 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; net receipts, 1,600 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 29,962 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PERRY ON THE LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES. 8vo. $7 50.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, south, [illegible] in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street (Room No. 24) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence southerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, [illegible] [illegible] running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, [illegible] running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; [illegible] [illegible] to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof to be held at the chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
ORATE NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y. BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. [illegible]

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Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas-works.

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BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store,

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200 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
110 boxes French Pears.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
3,700 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
[illegible] boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Kalliste*, from Messina.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A BROADWAY STOCK.—Geo. Haydock & Bro. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 501 Broadway, the entire stock contained therein of fine French china dinner and tea sets, Canton china sets and vases, porcelain vases, fine plated-ware, table-cutlery, gas chandeliers, brackets, bronze clocks, cut glass, figures &c. &c. Also, black-walnut tables, plate glass, show and wall cases. Sale positive for cash.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—MARCUS PLANER, plaintiff, against THERESIA HANSER, wife of Adam Hanser, and said Adam Hanser, Albert Becher, curator and guardian of Maria Becher, and said Maria Becher, George M. Mittnacht and Henry Wilke, executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Josephine Planer, deceased, Franz Jochum, administrator, and Charles Fehrer, administrator, with the will annexed, of Louis Planer, deceased, Joseph Jochum, Gabrielle Freimann, wife of Charles Freimann, and said Charles Freimann, Anna Jochum, Charles Phal, Emilie Phal, Pauline Ihne, wife of John Ihne, Jr., and said John Ihne, Jr., Gabriel Thomas and —— Thomas, his wife, Katharina Fehren, wife of Charles Fehren, and said Charles Fehren, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in the premises sought to be partitioned in this action, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1871.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1872.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
f6-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—THOMAS CRANE, plaintiff, against MARY E. SHELDON and CEVEDRA B. SHELDON, her husband, MARIA JANE SEIBERT, MARY ANN LOWDEN and JUAN O'ROURKE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Park-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1872.

ALBERT CRANE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Kings, at the Court-house in said City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of January, 1872.—Dated Jan. 27, 1872.

ALBERT CRANE,
f6-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL STRONG, SAUL S. HENKLE, and GIDEON L. WALKER, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To Samuel Strong and Saul S. Henkle, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house, at the City aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 183 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871.

A. B. CHALMERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above complaint was duly filed in said office this 8th day of January, 1872.

A. B. CHALMERS,
ja9-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ERSKINE S. BARRE, plaintiff, against BERNARD LAVERY, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Park-row, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for [illegible] with interest from the 1st day of June, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 27, 1872.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City.—Dated Jan. 29, 1872.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja30-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HORACE H. DAY, plaintiff, against AUSTIN G. DAY, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 178 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for $2,500 with interest thereon from March 1, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1871.

SEWELL & PIERCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 25, 1872. Dated Jan. 25, 1872.

SEWELL & PIERCE,
ja30-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADALINE E. DOUGLAS, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. DOUGLAS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1871.

BARRETT & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 1st day of February, 1872. Yours, &c., BARRETT & REDFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f6-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—GEORGIE SHEPPARD, plaintiff, against JOHN W. SHEPPARD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1872.

NATHANIEL NILES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
f6-law6w* No. 18 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 62,[illegible], ISSUED BY the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped; the finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

LOST—ON JAN. 2 AN AMETHYST SLEEVE-button set with diamonds. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at KEEPING'S, Jeweler, No. [illegible] Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—A BOAT LOST.—THE above reward will be paid for the return of a boat, white color, 16 feet long, at Pier No. 6 North River.

THOS. REY.

COAL.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Stove, $8 50; Egg and Furnace, $8; Nut, $7 50, per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered. Orders by mail filled promptly. THOS. STOKES, corner 23d-st. and 10th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOHN MUNROE, SON OF OUR MR. JOHN MUNROE, becomes a partner in our respective firms from this date.

MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
Jan. 1, 1872.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI. (English Opera.)—Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage.

ALL SOULS CHURCH.—LECTURE by Rev. J. H. Heywood.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which arms were sold by our Government during the recent war between France and Germany, is the latest device of the opposition to make a little political capital. The whole subject will be worth discussing more in detail another day—at present we may only bring to the knowledge of the public the fact that Senator SUMNER is the actual instigator of the movement. A French claimant tried to get Senator PATTERSON to offer a resolution very similar to Mr. SUMNER's, but he declined to have anything to do with it, after he once understood its purport. SCHURZ's idea is that the result of the investigation will be to set the Germans against the Administration, because he hopes to see it proved that the Government sold arms to the French during the war. Senator SUMNER has kindly taken charge of this tremendous bolt. We shall see what will come of it.

When an eminent journalist cannot recollect what course he took less than a couple of years ago, on a great public question, most people will begin to ask whether he is not a fit object for the care of his friends rather than for his entry into the field as a Presidential candidate. Mr. HORACE GREELEY is in this condition. He solemnly declares that he went to Albany to get the Tweed charter rejected. It appears from his own speech and writings at the time that he did exactly the reverse. Here are his own words—compare them for yourself:

What Mr. Greeley said at the time.	*What Mr. Greeley asserts now that he said.*
When before the Senate Committee, (April 1870,) Mr. GREELEY said: "I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting (held in New-York) when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They regard this document as embodying many excellent advances in reform. WE ARE NOT HERE TO ASK YOU TO REJECT IT." Again, (Tribune March 31, 1870): "It is an improvement on the original Frear charter. It has points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy," &c., &c., (March 30.)	"Need I relate the facts, so widely known, that I visited Albany in 1870 at the request of the Union League Club, *expressly to oppose* the passage of that Tweed charter—that I made as *strong an argument against it as I could*, before the Senate Committee on Cities."

Is there any way of reconciling this glaring contradiction, except on one of two theories—that Mr. GREELEY is willfully perverting facts, or else that his memory has utterly broken down? In the latter case, we can scarcely expect him to recollect his intrigue with the Young Democracy to get the nomination for the Governorship, or his interview with MORRISSEY, as reported in the *Sun*.

Yesterday an order was obtained for the arrest of WALTER ROCHE, late of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. The order was granted on the application of the receiver, in behalf of the ill-used and swindled depositors. We hear that a similar order will be applied for to-day against HANK SMITH, who was President of the bank at the very time the depositors were being robbed. HANK SMITH is still a Police Commissioner, although it is established beyond all doubt that he is partly responsible for one of the most cruel frauds ever carried out. Large sums of money were entered on the books as lent to persons who never existed. Is it any wonder that the Police force is in a demoralized State when such men as HANK SMITH govern and direct it? Let us hope that SMITH may yet stand in a very different relation toward the Police, and they toward him.

The impeachment of HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida, is an event for which the tax-burdened citizens of that State may be thankful. Mr. REED is a gentleman, who, whatever his original intentions, has fallen into evil company and bad ways. Under his régime, the taxes of the State have been enormous, the legislation has been scandalous, the public credit has been substantially ruined, and the Treasury has been literally emptied, so that at last accounts the Controller did not command public funds sufficient to purchase a postage-stamp. As the Constitution of the State imposes very extensive power on the Governor, it is a matter of congratulation that he is to be called to account.

Another Dose of Reform.

We have repeatedly called the attention of the public to the fact that what the "Anti-Grant Republicans" want is *not* the reform of abuses, but the maintenance of those abuses, in order that they may have some show of reason for their attacks upon the President. This conclusion is forced more clearly upon the mind by the course of the *Tribune* and other journals of that "stripe," than by any comments we could make. For instance—it has at length come to the knowledge of the *Tribune* (four days after we published the fact) that the General Order system is to be abolished. (By the by, it has simultaneously discovered—at last!—that Judge BEDFORD's excellent Grand Jury did really find an indictment against HALL.)

Now, how does the *Tribune* receive this information about the General Order system? One would have supposed, after all the fuss it had made over it, that the proposed reform would be hailed with frankness and pleasure. But reform is not what it wants. It therefore snaps and snarls at the President for taking a bone out of its mouth. It writes an article, from which a word or two here and there might be extracted commendatory of the President, but the general spirit of which is most unjust and unfair to him—just the sort of article, in fact, which the sweet and guileless nature of HORACE GREELEY rejoices in. In the news columns, the Washington correspondent—the Munchausen of the Press—says that the President has decided on abolishing the General Order system, "in order to affect the elections in New-Hampshire and Connecticut." That's right—first abuse the President for not making a reform, and then when he *does* make it, attribute his conduct to some interested or base motive. Is not that HORACE GREELEY all over? Who would not have such a "high-toned" and "conscientious" man as President?

On the editorial page, the President is also roundly abused for daring to attempt a reform in any direction. Ought he not to see that he is cutting away the very ground from under the feet of GREELEY, FENTON and SCHURZ, *tria juncta in uno*, by this course? Decidedly he ought—and so the *Tribune* lectures him for his presumption. It says that it told him a year ago about the faults of the General Order system. That, we are sorry to say, is not true. Mr. GREELEY seems to think in his old age that truth is an utterly unimportant qualification for a political man—most certainly he has violated the truth lately with a recklessness which ill becomes a man who is to receive a statue, raised by subscriptions from A. OAKEY HALL and other "influential gents." Will Mr. GREELEY quote the number of the *Tribune* in which he "showed up" the General Order system a year ago? It goes on to complain that Gen. GRANT paid no heed to its remonstrances. Why should he? Is not the *Tribune* notoriously the most unfair and unscrupulous journal in the country—constantly doing mean things, and never by any chance doing a handsome one? The influence which the *Tribune* once possessed is fast dying out—and if anybody wants to know the reason why, he can find it in circumstances such as these which Senator WINSLOW exposed last week, in Mr. GREELEY's malignant hatred of the President, and his consequent tergiversation and unfairness; and in his systematic attempts to bolster up the Tammany Ring, in return for Tammany pap. There was a time when the *Tribune* would have scorned to defend such a man as OAKEY HALL, but it did the dirty work all last week, and did it again yesterday.

All this, however, is of comparatively little moment. The great thing we want the people to notice is that the *Tribune* so far from being glad when a reform in any direction is proposed by the President, falls into a towering rage about it, and cannot conceal its vexation at being deprived of some of its miserable stock of ammunition. It is not reform that such papers want, but some excuse for blackguarding the President.

The Rights of Stockholders.

Our readers are aware that there is a bill pending in the State Senate, and now before the Judiciary Committee, intended to remove from the statute-books the special enactments placed there in the interest of the Erie Ring. This bill is violently opposed by the Erie lawyers, as is natural. Some of their objections to it were plausible, and the bill has been amended to meet them. We publish it this morning as amended, and invite the closest scrutiny of all parties interested into the character of its provisions. If there be anything in them calculated to interfere with the legitimate business of legitimate corporations, let it be pointed out; but let that be done immediately, and then let the bill become a law.

Every one will see that in its purpose it is a bill to protect the rights of shareholders against abuse by their agents or trustees. Will it be denied, in view of the monstrous injuries inflicted by the Erie Ring upon the helpless owners of the property snatched and held by it in pursuance of a fraudulent conspiracy, that shareholders stand in need of such protection? The urgent call for every essential provision of the bill is illustrated by the course of the corrupt combination which now employs Mr. SHEARMAN to lobby and argue against it. The bill gives to the Court, before which a trustee or officer is accused of violation of his trust, the power, on satisfactory proof being submitted to the Court of the probable guilt of the accused, to suspend him. That this power is necessary to justice, and that it is a gross oppression to compel share-owners to have their property in the hands of suspected officials, where it may be used to protract litigation, until a final judgment can be reached, is shown by the fact that this provision repeals a contrary provision of the Erie Ring bill of 1870. If the Ring found it to its advantage to shield itself from interruption in the prosecution of its work of plunder, we may, by the rule of contraries, which in this case is as safe as it is simple, conclude that the interests of the share-owners require the removal of the shield thus erected. The present bill further provides that when an officer or manager has been once removed by the final judgment of the Court, he shall be ineligible for re-election and reappointment. Why should he not be? The same reasons that call for his removal forbid his reinstatement. If it is desirable to stop the frauds of a man like JAY GOULD, it is equally desirable to prevent their renewal. Mr. SHEARMAN appears to think that this is an invidious distinction. He is doubtless well paid for thinking so, but how any sane and honest man could object to the prohibition of the re-entry of a faithless trustee upon the trusts he has betrayed, is beyond conception.

The bill, after placing the power to bring suit in all cases involving the dissolution of corporations, on the suspension or removal of officers of corporations, in the hands of the Attorney-General, proceeds to give to that officer, as plaintiff, certain means of getting at the truth regarding the matters he is set to investigate. He is allowed to summon any officer, agent or servant of a corporation to testify as to the subject matter of his complaint, and he is further authorized, on the order of the officer of the Court before whom the examination is to take place, to have produced any books, papers, or documents, in the possession of the corporation, or of any of its officers, and to examine them. This also excites the opposition, and even "warm indignation" of Mr. SHEARMAN. But we fail to see any reason for sharing his virtuous agitation. The exercise of this right is not left to the arbitrary motion of the Attorney-General, though that officer, as representative of the people, may fairly be presumed to be entitled to great indulgence in proceedings against corporations—the creatures of the State—when those proceedings are instituted for the protection of common, uniform rights against special abuse by trustees. The powers bestowed by the bill are, however, carefully guarded, and can only be employed through the agency of the Court, and after the defendants have had opportunity to show cause why they should not be called into use.

We grant, without hesitation, that some of the powers conferred by this bill are liable to abuse. We can conceive that in the hands of an Erie Judge, acting by the ingenious suggestions of an Erie lawyer, and plied by the powerful inducements held out by the Erie corruptionists, they could be used to further villainy and work injustice. But this is true of every provision of law which leaves any discretion whatever to Courts. No matter how just the purpose of a law, or how careful the safeguards thrown around it, a prostituted Bar, appealing to the sordid motives of a corrupted Court, in the interest of a wealthy gang of plunderers, who, for the time being, hold the property and franchises of a great corporation, can pervert it to base uses. All power can be abused, but power of the kind conferred by this bill must be lodged somewhere. The Legislature can only take care that it is as closely guarded as is consistent with efficiency, and then that the Judges through whose complicity it can be perverted from its plain purpose, be removed from the Bench they disgrace.

A Sequel to the "Note of Warning."

In June and July of 1870, a Mohammedan circular flew throughout some of the north-west provinces of British India. It was called a "Durschutnama," or "Note of Warning," and professed to emanate from Mecca, and to be a manifesto of "the only true followers of the Prophet," a reforming sect which arose in Arabia one hundred and twenty years ago, under the rule of ABD-EL-WAHAB, and which has since become historical under the title of Wahabees. On the north-west frontier of India, between the British Indian territory and the country of the Afghans, there exists what a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls "a mischievous nest of fanatical conspiracy." From this point, the bigoted propaganda of the Wahabees has been disseminated among the thirty millions of Mohammedan subjects of the British Crown. Insisting with dogged pertinacity upon the dogma of the prophet, that it is sinful to yield obedience to infidels, the Wahabee fanatics made considerable impression even on the most docile of Indian Mohammedans. The circular alluded to had undoubtedly a native authorship, and was supposed to have come from among the Wahabee converts at Delhi. It was mainly devoted to an appeal for certain religious reforms, but contained the ominous warning that before the close of 1870 there would be a complete change of government on the peninsula. The ferment which began then, with a rising at Rajapootna and a panic at Allahabad, has not subsided yet. The latest English files bear testimony to a panic among the Mohammedans in Delhi, and correspondents express the belief that Wahabee intrigue is very prevalent in that place.

AMEER KHAN, whose grievances were a stock subject for a certain kind of newspaper discussion during the last year or two, was sentenced in December last to transportation for life for complicity in a conspiracy of which the "Note of Warning" was either the occasion or the outcome. The Mohammedan convict who stabbed Lord MAYO at Fort Blair was probably sent to the Andaman Islands under a similar sentence, and had doubtless imbibed the bloodthirsty fanaticism of the Wahabees. The political gravity of such an event is, of course, increased by the present restless condition of the Mohammedan population. Its sudden effect upon Indian stocks, and even upon Consols on the London Stock Exchange, shows the extent of the apprehension felt there, that a little spark like this may kindle a great flame. It may be necessary to remark that the Abyssinian expedition, in miniature, which is now being directed against the Looshais on the north-eastern frontier of India, has nothing to do with the Mohammedan ferment. The Looshais are savages of the most primitive type, and have as little idea of religion as they have of marriage—that is to say, none at all. Nor is the recent revolt of the Kookas and the barbarous punishment inflicted on some of them, at all connected with the Wahabee revival. The Kookas are merely the counterparts of the Wahabees among the Hindoos. Their peculiar tenet is based upon the exceeding wickedness of cow-killing, and points to the extermination of all impious people who slaughter this sacred animal. Mohammedans and Christians rank equally among the enemies of the Kookas. The British rulers of India have acted pretty consistently on the motto, "Divide and rule." They built up their Eastern Empire as they did their supremacy in Ireland, upon the dissentions of native chiefs. They have counted upon the deadly feuds of the fanatical sects of India as among the elements of their strength, though they have recently begun to discover that nurslings of this kind are apt to turn round and rend their keepers.

Lord MAYO, who fell a victim to fanaticism or revenge on Thursday last, is the twenty-fourth who has exercised the functions of Governor-General of India, and the fourth who has borne the title of Viceroy. His appointment was one of the expiring acts of the Cabinet of Lord DERBY, and though meeting with but moderate approval in 1868, has since been pretty cordially indorsed by all parties. Lord MAYO won friends by the easy affability of his manner, and surprised even his political friends by the amount of administrative capacity which he developed. He was quite at home amid the surroundings of vice-regal pomp, and had the very necessary qualifications for his position of being fond of display and profuse in hospitality. The death which awaits his assassin will doubtless be of the kind which is supposed to strike the Oriental imagination most powerfully. The deed which he has done will make him a saint among the members of his fanatical sect, and the manner of his execution will only add to the lustre of his name, and make it a more potent watchword for revenge. Herein lies the measure of the misfortune which such a deed constitutes for the rulers of British India.

The Chances of the Empire.

M. ROUHER, having become a candidate for the French Assembly from Corsica, has issued his address to the electors of that island. Opinions naturally differ about the merits of the address, but, in general, they concur as to the importance, regarded as a test, of the election itself. M. ROUHER, one of the most prominent figures of the Second Empire, styled, indeed, the "Vice-Emperor," is supposed to be fully in the confidence of the exile of Chiselhurst, and his standing for Corsica at this time is no doubt a "feeler" to indicate the possible chances of a restoration. Whether elected or defeated, it is clear that M. ROUHER has not been afraid to speak plainly. He denounces, in terms that three months back would have been called simply audacious, the virtual disfranchisement of Corsica for the past half year. He calls the present régime "the decomposition of all social forces." He avows that his name is "a symbol," and his candidature that of "a friend of exile and misfortune." He invokes the "nobleness and just pride" of Corsica to place him in the National Legislature as the champion of a cause which has seemed desperate, but which he plainly hints is far from hopeless. From this it will be seen that there can be no question about the significance of the approaching contest, and no argument about what is meant if M. ROUHER goes to Versailles.

The reception of M. ROUHER's address by the journals of Paris confirms this view of the importance attached to the election. The Imperial organ, *L'Ordre*, describes the address as a manifesto which cannot fail to produce a tremendous sensation not only in France but in Europe; and declares that the election of M. ROUHER will be a turning-point in the history of France. On the other hand, the Republican papers attack the address as insolent and menacing. The *Débats* calls it "stilted, violent and commonplace"—unworthy even of ROUHER. It grants that the nation has not yet pronounced upon its destinies; but maintains that France has certainly pronounced against the BONAPARTES in every election that has taken place since Feb. 8, 1871. These expressions illustrate the attitude of the opposing journals, and define the impending issue. The re-election, at this juncture, of Prince NAPOLEON as a member of the Council-General of Ajaccio is probably less important than the Imperial Press try to make it. The Prince was elected last October, and resigned because he failed to get appointed President of the Council. At the late election, the Moderate Republicans put up no candidate, and thus the return of the Prince was scarcely contested. The *Gaulois* says that of the 1,6[illegible] votes cast he got all but ten; a circumstance less significant than it might have been had any other regular nominee been in the field.

It appears also that M. PIETRI, the famous Ex-Prefect of Police, has gone off to Corsica to manage M. ROUHER's election. Simultaneously, there have appeared in the Paris journals some curious letters from Chiselhurst. These have been adroitly written to arrest attention, and inspire respect and sympathy. We learn from them that there is little or no pomp or splendor about the fallen Emperor's household. A single policeman, detailed by the local authorities, stands at the gates of the Park. Almost any one who sends in a card is received by NAPOLEON, and finds everything about him extremely simple, and presenting "a striking contrast to the sumptuousness of the inmates' former days." There are no expensive wines, no "*toilettes décolletées*," no show or glitter of any kind. But one carriage is in the stable, and six horses. The Empress EUGENIE usually goes out on foot. The Prince Imperial is receiving the training of a young Spartan. His Majesty writes much and smokes much, but keeps methodical hours, and, save cigars and unlimited newspapers, hardly allows himself a luxury. The Empress has embroidered an ornament for Chiselhurst chapel, and "all frivolous and mundane amusements are forbidden." Such is the account of the *Liberté*, and it is confirmed by others of the "interviewing" fraternity, whose epistles, by a happy coincidence, have got into print at the same time.

These things, taken together, plainly show that in spite of various disavowals, which cost nothing and bind to nothing, NAPOLEON III. does not despair of the restoration of his dynasty in his own person. The vacillations of the Assembly, the petulance and indecision of M. THIERS, the palpable discontent of the people, the failure to bring about "fusion" between the rival branches of the House of Bourbon, all manifestly contribute, by turns, to keep alive the hopes of the Emperor, and encourage him to persevere secretly in his old trade of intrigue. The cable tells us that, although trouble was anticipated in Corsica, voting was going on there quietly on the 11th inst., and if M. ROUHER is elected the next "swelling act of the Imperial theme" may not be long deferred.

Additional Employment for Women.

It is not necessary to advocate female suffrage in order to admit the justice of the female demand for work. The questions may be dealt with separately, even if zealous reformers would fain have it otherwise. Women do not vote in France yet, but they serve there as clerks in banks, as cashiers in merchandising, business, and trades of all sorts, as telegraph operators, as inn-keepers, and in many other capacities that are chiefly, with ourselves, monopolized by the men. Of course this state of things is encouraged in France, and other European States, by the demand for men for the army, and revives the old question about the right and the wrong of the principle which assigns man to the field while woman takes care of the home. That controversy may, however, be regarded as foreign to the issue under discussion here, since it is not requisite in the United States to keep up large standing armies in order to make room in civil life for women to earn their living. In England, again, not only does the Government now employ female clerks in the Post-office and other departments, but, going into the business world, we find that the Prudential Assurance Company, which has the largest staff of clerks of any insurance office in London, has created a department expressly for female service. In this latter case, with a view to get something like the advantages of competitive examination, engagements are restricted, at this time, to a certain class of educated ladies; that is to say, for the present "the daughters and widows of professional men, merchants, and gentlemen engaged in public offices," will only be eligible for appointment. The discrimination seems to us invidious, but it conforms with the prejudices and habits of the community, and in any case will do very well for a beginning.

These important examples should stimulate liberality elsewhere. It is well known that, if not to the same extent as in France, women serve in shops more frequently in England than in America; and yet, considering the generous and facile spirit with which innovations for improvement are commonly dealt with here, one would expect to find things otherwise. The publicity and possible temptations of shops and warehouses are deemed objections here to women finding employment in them; and to this, coupled with the lack of a due proportion of exact science in average female training, is due the fact that American women are still substantially debarred from employment that tens of thousands of the sex might worthily undertake; while the country would certainly be none the worse for the men, displaced by the women, seeking other callings. We are aware, of course, that other objections have been made, besides those we have cited. It is said, in particular, that ladies would not buy as freely at shops served by women as at shops served by men. We are told that the sales at STEWART's or at LORD & TAYLOR's would dwindle instantly if made under such circumstances. But is this really true? And, if true, does it not itself furnish an argument in favor of the change? It is obvious, however, that the statement is absurd to the last degree. Exactly the same kind of objection has been made to female physicians, *i. e.*, that their own sex would not employ them; but we are assured that such practitioners, regularly educated to the branch they profess, are extremely successful; and it is probable the woman clerk would sell her silks and laces as readily as the woman doctor her knowledge.

The proposition to increase the avenues of feminine industry, however, has no necessary relation to what are termed the "strong-minded woman's questions," unless it be that such an increase would militate against the agitation of such questions by diminishing the occasions for discontent. There is not the slightest call for the cynics, who uniformly oppose "new-fangled" suggestions relating to the political status of women, to array themselves against a proposal for allowing women as fair a chance as men to earn their bread. Nor do we believe that the extension of such equal facilities would of necessity exert unfavorable influence on the marriage relation. To many men, perhaps to most men, the idea of a wife or sister helping to make the pot boil by work outside the house is intensely disagreeable. But ought it to be so? And are there not, especially in great cities, countless instances where a man is literally ground to death by over-work, when reasonable co-operation by one or more of the women of the family might have saved him? The relief contemplated by giving additional employment to women would fall in a great measure to the share of the unmarried; but there would be plenty of cases wherein their wedded sisters would gladly participate in benefits that might make all the difference between a wretched and a happy married life. It does not seem too soon for concessions to be made in this country which, in the older and more conservative countries of Europe, have already been extended with considerable freedom and prosperous results.

The Impending Doom of Yosemite.

Before Spring has prepared the Yosemite Valley for the reception of visitors, the railway connecting that region with San Francisco will have been completed to a point within eight miles of the entrance to the valley. It will thus be as accessible to visitors as the Adirondack Woods or the White Mountains. Of its impending doom there can then be little question.

Thanks to Rev. Mr. MURRAY and other enthusiastic—not to say gushing—persons, who have written of the delights of the Adirondacks, that region is now ruined for the lover of solitude and nature. Stage lines connect it with the more permanently-settled regions, and visitors to the number of thirty thousand are said to have hurried through it last Summer. A man cannot now sit down on the border of Tupper's Lake to fish through a quiet hour, without becoming the centre of a score of interested and fashionably-dressed spectators. He cannot shoot at an imaginary deer without running the risk of wounding a New-York belle, while his life is placed in perpetual jeopardy as he wanders along the crowded wood-paths, by the unskillful rifle practice of the young gentlemen who lie in ambush behind every tree to shoot at casual robins. In fact, if those who have latterly made the trip through the Adirondack region are to be believed, that once imposing forest solitude is now rather more crowded, and decidedly gayer, than the Central Park on a Summer's Saturday afternoon. This is the work of literary tourists and stage lines. What will be the fate of Yosemite when the railway locomotive pants at the gates, and scores of Murrays visit it for an afternoon's pleasure?

The fact that the Yosemite Valley is situated west of the Rocky Mountains will, of course, modify the profanation to which it is doomed. Its downward career will probably begin with an irruption of the Pike County person, who will erect for himself exasperating hovels at all points of interest, and devote himself to the sale of bad whisky to reckless visitors. The monte dealer will soon follow, and the advantages offered by the steep precipices of the valley to the despairing lover will doubtless lead to the establishment of monte banks at the summit of each available precipice. The enterprising drug-dealer will next cover every inch of rock surface with gigantic invitations to the general public to purchase remedies for all possible diseases, and the humiliation of Yosemite will be completed by the pitching of the tents of peripatetic circuses, and superfluously armed and headed negro-girls. The valley will be the resort of prosaic picnics, and of those benevolent secret societies which annually engage in the intelligent charity of public dancing and unlimited consumption of beer. The once majestic wilderness will be converted into a gigantic beer-garden, and in place of flowers will grow only confused pint-pots and defective whisky-bottles.

Fortunately, there is yet a way by which the Yosemite can be saved. Congress is already considering the expediency of preserving the wonderful Yellowstone region from profanation, by converting it into a national park. Every argument in favor of this scheme will apply with equal force to the Yosemite Valley. Should it be made a national park, from which the monte-dealer, the druggist's agent, and the traveling mountebank should be strictly shut out, it will remain a place which we can proudly show to the benighted European as a proof of what nature—under a republican form of government—can accomplish in the great West.

MINOR TOPICS.

Though it was to be expected, from past experience, that our street contractors would neglect their duty while the presence of snow gave them any excuse, they surely ought to have been compelled to keep open the culverts, in anticipation of a thaw. But now that the mild weather is rapidly melting the accumulated snow and ice, the superabundant water finds no outlet, and the consequence is that the pavements are covered with mud and filth, from which there is, apparently, no escape. Treacherous pools and masses of soft slush await the pedestrian at every corner, and the condition of the streets is such that both travel and traffic is impeded. Down town the state of affairs is simply abominable, and, as the culverts are choked with ice, the prospect is that the mud will increase until the passages into the sewers open spontaneously. It is high time that the Street-Cleaning Commissioners should close with BROWN's offer to resign his contract, and should provide some method of relieving our highways.

The American people are going quietly about their business, coolly declining to be at all agitated on the subject of the Alabama claims and the Geneva Board. Meanwhile, certain anxious and well-meaning persons in Sheffield, England, got prayers said in all the churches of that town on Sunday that war between England and the United States might be averted. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but when all the belligerency is confined to one side, and even Gen. BUTLER can't raise a sensation on the subject in Washington, the prayers of the Sheffield people are more praiseworthy for piety than pertinence. It takes two to make a quarrel worthy the solemn intercession of the Church.

A story almost too horrible to be true, comes to us from our correspondent at Susquehanna Depot, Penn., of the deliberate burning nigh to death of a harmless negro boy by a gang of brutal Irishmen. If investigation should sustain the present reports, which attribute the atrocious deed to prejudice of race, there can be no punishment too severe for the offenders. Were it not for almost parallel instances of cruelty on the part of the class to whom the accused belong, we should refuse credence to the story, and would be grateful, if in the interest of humanity, we could do so.

The hundreds of young men who eke out a miserable existence in this City under the fond delusion that they will some day become bankers, merchants, and brokers of large means, could have seen the folly of their dreams if they had been present at a social gathering of "self-made" men, which was the great event of the year at Columbus, Ohio, the other evening. One hundred and seventy-five men sat down to dinner together, and out of this number there was not one who had not gained substantial wealth in a few years by personal effort. They had all the same story to tell. All of them had gone to Columbus without either money or friends, and they now represent an aggregate capital of $10,000,000. From five thousand to ten thousand young men could leave New-York any day without being missed.

Some wily individual, who has evidently been a close observer of Mr. Superintendent MILLER's manipulation of the New-York insurance companies, is at present engaged in the work of getting up petitions, throughout the State of Ohio, in favor of the appointment of an officer, who shall have the same power to make examinations, and charge "perhaps exorbitant" fees, as that now possessed and used to some account by our MILLER. However, in order to cover up his intention, the person referred to "prays the General Assembly to pass an act requiring life insurance companies to give, on the surrender of every policy, as much insurance of any kind issued by the company which the assured may elect, as it will give to any other person of a like age for a cash premium equal to the value of the surrendered policy." Western legislators have the reputation of being exceedingly sharp-witted fellows, and it will, therefore, surprise us not a little if they are led astray by such a flimsy attempt at deception.

The lesson taught by a breach-of-promise case which was recently brought to trial in one of the Ulster County Courts, is calculated to be of much service to young ladies who are on the look-out for husbands. The plaintiff, a Miss LOUISA FOWLER, considering that a young man named MARTIN had damaged her matrimonial prospects, and injured her feelings to the extent of five thousand dollars, claimed a verdict for that amount at the hands of a sympathetic jury. The testimony showed that MARTIN had first made a tender of his heart and hand to Miss FOWLER as far back as 1864; that he had broken off and resumed the courtship several times during that period; that he had been unreasonably jealous of other young men; that he had been guilty of very many absurdities, and finally, to crown all, that he had been aided in taking possession of his letters to her by the false pretense that he desired to refresh himself with food from the cupboard, where they had been carefully put away in blue ribbon bindings. The letters produced in Court were quite original, but lacked the freshness which so distinguished the Sprague-Amanda love notes. Even on his own showing, MARTIN had erred so far as to have trifled with the affections of a very modest, warm-hearted, honorable girl, without more of an excuse to offer than that he had a mother who believed that no roof could be made wide enough to insure peace under it with a mother-in-law. After a deliberation of one hour and a half, Miss FOWLER was awarded four thousand dollars' damages and costs.

A Deserving Charity.

Probably no public charity has been the means of accomplishing greater good than the Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City, the particular province of which has been to care for and assist the disabled soldiers of our late war, and their families. The Association was incorporated in January, 1867, and since that time the ladies have faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon them in carefully investigating each application for relief, and only furnishing aid where it was really needed. Numberless worthy cases have in this way been reached. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, the sum of $13,000 was thus expended, and from that time to the present some $6,000, while from 300 to 400 families have received assistance. This money was collected, as will be remembered, at a fair held some two years since under the auspices of the ladies interested in the cause. The association now, however, in the middle of Winter, finds itself confronted with an empty treasury, with no funds to carry on its labors. An appeal is therefore made to a generous public for aid, and it is surely one which should not be made in vain. Money or clothing, we are informed, can be forwarded to Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President, No. 133 West Twenty-second-street, or to Mrs. C. V. CLARKSON, Vice-President, No. 40 Park-avenue, by whom contributions, however small, will be gratefully received.

The Late Gen. Anderson—His Body in This City.

The remains of Gen. ANDERSON were laid, yesterday morning, temporarily, in the Second-avenue Cemetery vault, where they will remain for a short time, till the arrangements for their reception at their final resting-place can be completed. They will then be taken with the proper religious and military ceremonies to the steamer which is to convey them to West Point. Some surprise having been expressed at the apparent want of respect on the part of the National Guard in not offering to escort the remains of Gen. ANDERSON on their arrival in New-York, it is right to state that the Seventy-first Infantry offered their services as an escort some days ago.

The Metropolitan Gas Company—Another Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During last month, when this section of the City was deprived of gas for five entire days my gas bill was ten dollars higher than ever before. At the same time, to my certain knowledge, less gas was used than in any previous month this Winter. As I desired to test the question whether it made any difference in the bills whether more or less gas was burned, I am now convinced that it is all "guess work." What can be done to stop this monstrous imposition? Of course you can get no satisfaction at the "office" of the Gas Company, but are told that the gas will be "cut off" if the bill is not promptly paid.

ONE OF THE MANY VICTIMS.

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

Disagreement Relative to the Merits of the Rival Charters.

The "Apollo Hall" Charter Introduced in the Assembly—The Committee of Seventy Draft to be Considered To-day—Mr. Alvord's Canal Bill—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

A large delegation from the Committee of Seventy arrived here in the 10½ o'clock train from New-York, to look after the interests of the charter, which is to come up as the special order in the Assembly to-morrow morning. Among those representing the Seventy now here are Hon. John Wheeler, Benj. B. Sherman, James M. Brown, Prof. T. W. Dwight, Jas. M. Halsted, Charles Watrous, Samuel B. Ruggles, Col. W. R. Vermilyea, Robert Hoe, James L. Stewart, George W. Lane, Dr. Kreckowitzer, Lewis Ballard, D. Willis James, Gov. Salomon, Simon Stern and Joseph Blumenthal. The opposition to the charter will partake of the nature of a guerrilla fight, and will come from divers quarters without reference to parties or factions of parties. The Democrats, it is thought, will be solid against it, while many Republicans of both divisions of the party will oppose the minority and cumulative voting feature. It is the opinion, however, among the best informed friends of the charter, that it will succeed in carrying a majority in the lower House. I understand that the main features of a charter have been agreed upon by the Apollo Hall Reform Democracy and accepted by a large portion of both of the Republican organizations in New-York. It is said to be founded on the present charter as a basis, and provides for a new election of Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen this Spring. The Aldermen and Assistants, however, are not to go into office till the 1st of January, 1873. The Controller and Corporation Counsel are to be made elective, and the heads of Departments, which are to be substantially the same as under the present charter, are to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by a majority of the Aldermen, the same as in the new charter proposed for Brooklyn. The Mayor and Controller are to be elected for two years, and the Corporation Counsel for three years. The Aldermen are to be elected annually on a general ticket, and to be the same in number as at present; the Assistant Aldermen to be elected by Wards; all heads of Departments to be removable by the Mayor on charges and proofs of misconduct; the first election under the proposed charter to take place on the first Tuesday in April. The charter is expected here to-day, and will be introduced in the Assembly at the evening session to-night.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

Gov. HOFFMAN has ordered a special election for member of Assembly in Broome County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. WILLIAM M. ELY, for Tuesday, the 5th of March next.

PORT INTERESTS.

The bill introduced on Friday last to establish a State Commission or Board of Commerce, to have charge of all the interests of the port of New-York, is the subject of a good deal of conversation among members and others, and meets with general favor. I am informed that Gen. SICKLES will be here this week to urge the passage of the bill. S.

The Governor's Veto—Canal Appropriation—Proposed Sale of Sing Sing Prison—Senator Wood's Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday Evening, Feb. 12.—There was a quorum in both Houses this evening, and a large number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. The only interesting feature of the Senate proceedings was the reception of a message from the Governor vetoing the bill which authorized any citizen or tax-payer to commence action against public officers for malfeasance, or misappropriation of money coming into their hands. The Governor fortifies his veto of this Reform measure by citing the opinion of the Court of Appeals adverse to the bill in the Assembly. Mr. ALVORD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill appropriating $700,000 to make up the deficiency in the expense of ordinary repairs and maintenance of the canals for the remainder of the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1871. The Democratic Legislature of last Winter appropriated one million dollars for this purpose, and although only four months of the fiscal year have passed, yet there is only ninety-five thousand dollars of the appropriation remaining unexpended. This is a specimen of Democratic economy in the management of the canals, of which the public has heard so much. Mr. HUSTED introduced his bill, which was defeated last year, providing for the sale by the Commissioners of the Land Office of Sing Sing Prison, and appointing a Commission to select a site for a new prison east of the Sixth Judicial District. Mr. FLAMMER called up his resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the affairs of the New-York District-Attorney's office, and it was adopted. The Special Committee in the case of Senator WOOD have nearly finished their testimony, and will be ready to report this week. In the case of Mr. TERWILLIGER the Committee will be ready to report on Wednesday. S.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

Why He Rejects the Bill to Protect Tax-payers Against Fraud—What the Court of Appeals had to Say on the Subject.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 12.—The following veto was sent to the Senate to-day by Gov. HOFFMAN:

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1872.

TO THE SENATE: I return without my approval Senate bill No. 52, entitled "An act for the Protection of Tax-payers against the frauds, embezzlements, and wrongful acts of Public Officers and Agents." The bill is as follows:

The People of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All officers, agents, Commissioners and other persons acting for, or on behalf of any county, town, or municipal corporation in this State, and each and every one of them are hereby declared trustees of the property, funds, and effects of such county, town or municipal corporation respectively, so far as such property, funds, and effects have been, are or may be committed to their management or control; and every person residing in such county, town or municipal corporation, and assessed to pay taxes therein, or who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a cestui que trust in respect to the said property, funds and effects respectively; and any co-trustee, or any such cestui que trust shall be entitled, as against such trustees, and in regard to such property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law, of any co-trustee or cestui que trust to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds and estate held in trust. Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or cestui que trust aforesaid. This act shall take effect immediately.

Impressed, while examining the bill, with the belief that its provisions were open to serious objections, or at least to very serious doubts as to how they might affect, if it became a law, the vast interests involved in our numerous municipal governments, I addressed the following communication to the Chief Judge and the Judges of the Court of Appeals:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1872.

To the Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Appeals:

A bill is now before me for approval of which a copy is annexed. [illegible] ... To this extent I can see no impropriety in your giving me your opinion in view of the gravity of the questions involved; and I will be obliged by your doing so, if you see fit. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Their answer is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Feb. 12.

To His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor:

SIR: I have submitted to my associates in the Court of Appeals the bill received from you, and which is before you for approval, entitled "An act for the protection of tax-payers, &c., Senate bill No. 52," and they are all agreed that serious questions might arise upon the bill in its present form, both as to the title of the property [illegible] and as to whether the municipalities are not divested of all title; and also as to the right of a corporation itself or any of its officers, or any public officer, or any person whatsoever other than a tax-payer to bring an action in respect to the property, funds or effects mentioned in the act. The terms "trustee" and "cestui que trust" have a well understood meaning, and ordinarily indicate a right of property, a legal title to the trustee and a beneficial ownership in the cestui que trust to the exclusion of all rights of property, legal or equitable, in any person or corporation other than the trustee or cestui que trust. It is not intended to express an opinion that such is the legal effect of the act, but such effect may be claimed, and a bill more carefully prepared may obviate these objections.

Truly yours,

(Signed.) S. E. CHURCH.

As I said in my annual message, it is not an unusual mistake that, in providing a remedy for existing evils, others likely to come out of the remedy itself are overlooked. In times of unusual excitement about abuses in the Administration, and when the demand for correction and reform is urgent and loud, it is especially important that those charged with the responsibility of legislation should move with great caution, and that the most careful consideration should be given every bill providing new remedies or making great changes in existing laws. I deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the objections which have suggested themselves to me, confident that the Senate will concur with me in the propriety of subjecting the bill, before it is enacted in a law, to a further examination by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, to the end that such amendments may be made to it as will carry out effectually the important purposes which the Legislature had in view, as indicated in the title of the bill.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12.

The following bills were introduced: To consolidate the several acts relating to savings banks, and to provide an uniform administration of their affairs; to amend the acts to enable husband and wife to be witnesses; to regulate the powers and duties of County Treasurers, which forbids them from using any public moneys for any purpose, or receiving any profit from the possession of such fund; to ascertain the qualifications of voters in the State other than in the City of New-York, and to repeal the act relating to elections in the City, passed April 19, 1871. It re-enacts the former State Registry law with a stronger penalty, and provides that the registry shall be closed at an earlier day than formerly. The act repealed is that passed last year, which allowed a person in New-York not registered to vote on the day of election.

THE RAILROADS ENTERING NEW-YORK CITY.

Resolutions were introduced calling upon the Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven Railroads to report the number of tracks used by them above Forty-second-street; the number of trains made up and run thereon; and the rate of speed at which such trains are run; also, the number of accidents occurring in any manner within two years, and the actions at law commenced on account of such accidents; also, the rent charged, or received, or paid by either of said companies for the use of such tracks.

VETO OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BILL.

The Governor sent in a veto of the bill to protect the interests of tax-payers, which was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MACKAY stated, when he introduced the bill to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York, stated he was not committed for or against it. It is understood to have been agreed upon by Messrs. GREELEY, TOWNSEND, and the Apollo Hall Republicans. It was drawn up by Messrs. CLINTON and LAWRENCE, and is the old charter amended.

It provides for the election of a Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen on the first Tuesday of April—the present Board of Aldermen to hold over until 1873; the Mayor to take his seat in May, and hold office two years; the heads of departments to be appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen; the Board of Assistant Aldermen to have the power of impeaching all City officials, except the Mayor, Controller and Corporation Counsel; the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to have the power to remove any head of a Department. It provides for a Department of Finance, the chief officer of which shall be Controller, who shall be elected for two years; provides for an executive department known as the Law Department, under the control of the Corporation Counsel and Public Administrator. The Department of Police shall be under the control of a Board of four Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Commissioner of Public Works to be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and shall hold office two years. A bureau for survey and inspection of buildings is provided for, under the charge of a superintendent. The Department of Charities and Correction, Fire Commissioners, Department of Buildings, and Department of Docks are all appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The Park Commissioners to be elected by the people. Salaries are to remain the same as now. The Board of Street Openings is abolished. All elections for City offices are to be held on the first Tuesday in April. The Controller is required to publish, two months before each charter election, a statement of receipts and expenditures for the preceding year, the sources of City revenue, appropriations made, and the amounts of money expended and necessary. Five daily papers of the largest circulation are to be designated to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and official advertising. All fees collected by any City officer are to be the property of the City. No person holding an office, except Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds, shall hold any other office or appointment. All moneys shall be deposited each day in some bank, or with a trust company. Heads of Departments and chiefs of bureaus shall furnish to any tax-payer a copy of any book account or paper kept by them upon payment of the fees prescribed by law. All books and accounts to be open to the inspection of any tax-payer, subject to reasonable rules and regulations. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are to be elected at the charter election on the first Tuesday in April, 1872, who shall take office on the first Monday in January, 1873, to hold office until May, 1874. Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should thereafter be elected at the charter election in April, 1874, and at every succeeding election, and shall take office on the first Tuesday in May every year succeeding their election.

Mr. ALVORD introduced the annual Appropriation bill for canals, superintendence, repairs and expenses. The bill recites the law of 1871, appropriating $1,000,000 to the three divisions for ordinary repairs, of which there is an unexpended balance of $95,169 69, and asks that, therefore,

The sum of $700,000 be appropriated for the same purpose the coming year, to be divided as follows: Eastern Division, [illegible]; Middle Division, $150,000; Western Division, $200,000. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are authorized to borrow in the usual way the same. The bill also makes the usual provisions for paying out the money.

Mr. HUSTED's bill proposes to provide for the removal of Sing Sing Prison; also, to secure religious ministrations in the prisons of the State; also, regulating the number and pay of the employes of the Senate and Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FORT moved that the Printing Committee learn and report the cost of printing the report of the Superintendent of Banks, or Savings Banks, made in 1867, and printed in 1868. Adopted. Mr. FLAMMER called up his resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the alleged abuses in the office of the District-Attorney of New-York. Adopted. The bill amending the act to provide for the introduction of the European system of tonnage on canals was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

GRAND JURY'S INDICTMENTS.

The Sealed Indictments—Rumors About Corson and Wilbour, Bollar and Miller—Connolly's Case.

The good work of the Grand Jury, discharged by Judge BEDFORD on Saturday last, was a general topic of conversation yesterday, and while the indictment of so many of the conspirators proved a general satisfaction that the jurors were in earnest in their investigations into the frauds perpetrated upon the tax-payers of the City, there was some regret felt that their labors were not prolonged until every one of the persons were indicted who were connected with the robbery of the $20,000,000 which has been lost to the City. Universal satisfaction is expressed by the honest people of the community, however, at what has been performed, except that there is a disposition, like Oliver Twist, to demand "more."

It was rumored yesterday that CORNELIUS CORSON and CHARLES E. WILBOUR were among those persons indicted, and their names were on the papers which are now in the District-Attorney's office, and which were not given to the public when they were presented in Court. These individuals, it is well known, have reaped an immense amount of City plunder through the New-York Printing and Stationery Company and the Transcript concern, in which TWEED was, until recently, a partner. Both CORSON and WILBOUR have absented themselves from public places for some time past, and are now reported to be out of the City. Several of those who furnished the Court-house with "supplies" are also rumored, as indicted. One of them is G. D. BOLLAR, whose bills for cabinet furniture are simply marvelous, and, another, it is said, is A. G. MILLER, who, as is recorded in the County accounts, has been paid enormous sums for carpenter work.

CONNOLLY's five indictments are in place of those presented against him last month. He was simply reindicted on the same charges for misdemeanor, the jury fearing that the first presentment might be called in question. His bail is the same as on the old indictments, his bondsman, being relieved from his former responsibility, entering upon a new one for CONNOLLY's appearance on the last indictments.

The Sheriff is still ignorant of the whereabouts of INGERSOLL, although he has several detectives after him, and it is thought he cannot evade the officers of justice much longer.

TWEED was at his office in Duane-street for several hours yesterday, and was visited by several leading Tammany politicians in the morning, with whom he held a long consultation, the point discussed, doubtless, being the compromise arrangement. SWEENY still remains in the City, and his friends state that he remains as quiet as possible because his health is in a somewhat precarious condition. In reference to the point which has been raised by Mayor HALL as to Mr. AVARD, one of the jurors, that gentleman states that he does claim a residence in Massachusetts, although he does business and pays taxes in this City, and is here eleven months in the year. He does not vote here, however, and asserts that he has time and again urged this as an excuse against jury duty, but it has never been accepted.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The New Charter and the Sectarian Schools.

The new City Charter of the Committee of Seventy will be submitted to the Legislature, at Albany, this day. This charter has attracted the serious attention of citizens of all classes, and meetings of various parties were held yesterday and last night to take into consideration the probable effect that different portions of it will have upon the community at large. The Council of Political Reform of this City, have deliberated long and anxiously about the article on public instruction. They have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that one section, if adopted, will have a most disastrous effect, and, in consequence, they demand in the interests of the people an amendment to this charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy.

The section in question is No. 92, being the last section in the article on public instruction, and it reads as follows:

SEC. 92. All applications for money, property, or loan of the credit of the City to any educational institution or for any educational purpose, shall be made to this department before the same can be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. When such application shall have been filed in the office of the Clerk of this department, the said Commissioners shall have power to visit the said institution and examine and investigate its condition and purposes, and report thereon to the Board of Aldermen; but if said Commissioners determine adversely to such application, their power to visit and examine the same shall then cease and be determined. If upon a report of this department such aid shall be extended by the Board of Aldermen and accepted by such institution, said Commissioners shall thereupon be a board of visitors of such institution, with power to send to such institution for education, free of charge to the City, such persons as they may deem proper, not involving an expenditure to the institution beyond the amount of aid received by it from the City. If such aid shall consist of a periodical allowance of money or loan of credit, said powers of said Commissioners shall continue during such period. If such aid shall consist of a donation of property of the City, then such powers of said Commissioners shall be perpetual.

This section, it is declared, opens to the sectarian schools a gate to the City Treasury and City property so wide that under that section, as it now stands, the whole army of sectarian schools may be at once pensioned off upon the public Treasury, and the school money of the City divided and turned over to these sectarian schools, as sinews of war, to enable them to carry on hostilities against non-sectarian, free, common schools.

Under this section, upon the recommendation of the Board of Education, the Board of Aldermen are authorized to appropriate public money and public property to these sectarian schools, while the course of instruction, and the corps of teachers, and the whole management of these schools would be in the power solely of the respective sects who have set them up. And worse than all this, this section authorizes the Commissioners of Public Instruction to order the attendance of any of the youth of the City to these sectarian schools that they may deem proper, provided only they give to the sectarian schools enough of the public money to pay for the children so ordered to attend there.

The mere right of visitation reserved to the Commissioners of Education is of no possible consequence to the public, for it gives no authority to interfere with the choice of teachers, or the course of study or discipline. One religious sect has been ordered by its so-called infallible head to make war upon the free public schools, unless they are put under the control of that Church. In Ireland, the children of that sect have been peremptorily ordered by their Archbishop to leave the national schools and remain in ignorance, rather than to attend a school that is not under the control of the priests. Last week the Bishop of New-Jersey in his Lenten address to his sect, states that it is better for the children of his religion to grow up in ignorance than to attend the free common schools of the State of New-Jersey. The same doctrine has been repeatedly taught by the same sect in the City of New-York, and they are laboring with might and main to destroy the present admirable system of free common schools. For years they have bartered their votes with the Tammany Ring for grants of public money and property to build up their churches, their convents and their sectarian schools. This sect drew from the Public Treasury

In the year 1869	$[illegible]
In the year 1870	[illegible]
In the year 1871	[illegible]
Total in three years	$1,[illegible]

In addition to this, every year or two they are obtaining from the City authorities grants of large slices of the City's real estate, the amount already obtained being of the value of several millions of dollars. Two years ago over 100,000 voters petitioned the Legislature for the repeal of a statute that taxed this City nearly $200,000 per year for these sectarian schools. The entire State was aroused at this outrage and the act was repealed. No political party can go to the polls next Fall with any prospect of success that commits itself in favor of appropriating public money to sectarian institutions.

This section 92 of the City charter in its principle and in its practical results would be infinitely worse than that notorious tenth section of the Tax Levy of 1869, repealed in 1870, at the demand of the people of the whole State. The Legislature should strike out the whole of section 92 out of the proposed City charter, and in place thereof insert the following:

"No public money or public property of the City, or of the County of New-York, shall be appropriated, given or granted to any school that is not under the control and management of the Department of Public Instruction, and subject to the same general laws of the State as the public schools are."

In the above is embodied the result of the deliberations of the City Council of Political Reform upon this very delicate and important subject. They desire, even at this late hour, to call the special attention of the members of the Legislature, and of the Committee of Seventy themselves, to this section, in the hope that by promptness in substituting this amendment, or any other with the same purpose, future serious and endless dissensions and difficulties may be prevented.

Resolutions by the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club—Opposition to the Ninety-Second Section of the Charter.

At a meeting of the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club, yesterday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The appropriation of public money or property to sectarian schools or institutions is held to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which protects all religious sects but favors none, and also in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the State of New-York; and

Whereas, The 92d section of the Charter for the City of New-York proposed by the Committee of Seventy, in its practical effect, is calculated to saddle upon the public treasury of the City all the sectarian schools in this City, and to draw from the public treasury millions of money and to devote it to sectarian uses; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Senate and Assembly from this City be requested to use their influence in the Legislature to strike out the whole of that section as it now stands, and substitute in place of it the following:

"No public money or public property of the City, or of the County of New-York, shall be appropriated, given or granted to any school that is not under the control and management of the Department of Public Instruction, and subject to the general laws of the State relating to the public schools."

The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That the charter for the City of New-York proposed by the Committee of Seventy, in its main features, meets the hearty approval of this Committee.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Chairman.

CHARLES COLLINS, Secretary Committee on Political Reform.

UNION LEAGUE Club, Feb. 12, 1872.

Meeting of Manufacturing Jewelers.

At a meeting of jewelers at the Astor House yesterday, for the purpose of taking measures for opposing the passage of an act now pending before the Legislature to regulate the manufacture and sale of jewelry, Mr. TIFFANY was elected Chairman and Mr. DAVID DODD, Secretary. The Chairman read the act, the provisions of it being that all articles in gold under fourteen karats, and all articles in silver-ware containing more than one-tenth of alloy, shall be stamped as composition, and that a Board of Commissioners, to hold office for six years, shall be appointed by the Mayor to see that the provisions of the law are carried out. Speeches opposing the act were made by several gentlemen, and finally a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. CHARLES H. FELLOWS, DAVID DODD and JAMES MANCHESTER, were appointed to go to Albany and to explain to the Legislature the grievances they complain of in regard to the bill.

THE EARL OF MAYO.

Assassination of the Governor-General of India.

A Mohammedan Fanatical Convict Stabs Him During a Prison Inspection—Sequel to the Wahabee Conspiracy—Sketch of the Statesman.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A report received here early to-day of the assassination of the Earl of MAYO, Governor-General of India, has been confirmed by later dispatches. In the House of Lords this evening the Duke of ARGYLL announced that the Government had received official information of the assassination, and, with several other Lords, pronounced eulogies on the deceased. In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE stated that on the evening of the 8th inst. the Earl of MAYO was stabbed by a Mohammedan convict, and soon after receiving his wound expired. The Premier proceeded to express the regret the whole country would feel at the sudden death of this distinguished statesman, and was followed by Mr. DISRAELI, who referred to the great public services of the deceased in terms of the highest praise.

It appears that the assassination occurred during an inspection at Fort Blair Prison, in the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. A Mussulman convict broke through the surrounding officers and guards, and stabbed the Earl twice in the back. He died immediately. The assassin was instantly secured and placed in irons, and will be tried immediately. The reception of the news of the assassination here caused the greatest consternation. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, and the expressions of sympathy for the deceased Earl were very general. The influence of the news is already felt on the Stock Exchange. The prices of all securities affected by Indian affairs are lower.

Events Preceding the Assassination—The Wahabee Conspiracy.

Calcutta (Dec. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

Lord MAYO will return from Delhi in time to meet the King of Siam, who will be received and entertained, I am told, with great magnificence. Admiral COCKBURN is to be here in his flag-ship, the *Glasgow*, about the 17th, to convey the Viceroy to Burmah. The Viceregal party will leave Calcutta on the 25th for Rangoon, where a stay of five days will be made. They will then go on to Moulmein, the Andamans, and Orissa. At Cuttack his Excellency will be met by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and three days will be spent in inspecting the Orissa irrigation works. The return to Calcutta is set down for Feb. 15, so we shall not have the Governor-General very long in the capital this year. There have been two droll rumors flying about during the week, one being that Lord MAYO was about to resign; the other, that Her Majesty had, in consideration of his lavish expenditure during the visit of the Duke of EDINBURGH, requested him to continue in India a couple of years beyond his term of office. Lord MAYO has no need to resign, and, I should say, has no intention of resigning; and it would be a misfortune if he had now that he has obtained a real grasp of Indian affairs. The other rumor would be an equal misfortune—not that Lord MAYO should remain two more years in India, but that he should so remain on the ground of his entertainment of the Duke. I suppose that the one rumor is a reply to the other, as the gossip of the hour. * * * The great case of the Wahabees has at last come to an end, after having been before the Courts for nearly eighteen months. The sentence on AMEER KHAN, the principal man concerned, and on one other of the prisoners has been confirmed by the Appellate Court. The remaining three prisoners were discharged. AMEER KHAN, therefore, is transported for life. The Chief-Justice, in a clear judgment, disposed of the legal points which had been urged in the prisoner's favor, and restated forcibly the facts put forward by the Advocate-General as undoubtedly establishing the prisoner's guilt. The Court considered that the Judge at Patna had full jurisdiction to try the case as one of conspiracy, and that an opinion expressed by Mr. Justice PHEAR, in a previous appeal for habeas corpus, to the effect that the arrest of AMEER KHAN on the Governor-General's warrant, under Regulation III. of 1818, was a commitment by way of judicial sentence, would not hold in law. The Court also held that AMEER KHAN's connection with the Patna conspiracy had been clearly brought home to him. It is to be hoped that we shall now hear no more of the grievances of AMEER KHAN, out of which so much capital has been made. The man has been proved a traitor to the Government under which he lived, and he may consider himself fortunate that his lot was not cast in earlier times or under any other rule. Whether, however, these cumbrous prosecutions in Courts of law are the best mode of dealing with such offences in an Asiatic country, is at this moment a matter of grave doubt to very many intelligent men in India. Either the Wahabee conspiracy is dangerous or it is not. If the latter, we had better "let it alone." If the former, we ought to stamp it out with a stronger and swifter procedure than is within the power of Courts of justice.

From the Delhi Gazette.

"There is something of a panic among the Mohammedans of this place," a correspondent in Delhi remarks. "A large number of families have left the city. Treasure and jewels are buried, and the people are in a terrible state of fear. I feel confident the camp of exercise will do good by showing how easily an overwhelming force can be assembled at a short notice. There has been a very restless state of feeling this year among the Mohammedans generally, and far more Wahabee intrigue than people imagine. Hence I consider this show of strength on our part very opportune."

Sketch of the Earl of Mayo.

Right Hon. RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, eldest son of the fifth Earl of MAYO, and known prominently in public life, before he succeeded to the Earldom, as Lord NAAS, was born in Dublin, Feb. 1, 1822. He was educated at Trinity College, and at the close of his studies traveled extensively in the northern countries of Europe, publishing an account of his impressions in 1845, under the title of *St. Petersburg and Moscow*. In 1847 he was elected to the House of Commons from Kildare in the Conservative interest. During the administration of the late Earl DERBY, Lord NAAS was known as an earnest supporter of the Government, and in 1852 was made Chief Secretary for Ireland and a member of the Privy Council. The same year his father, the Earl of MAYO, was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland, and the name BOURKE was dropped from the patronymic. From 1852 till 1857 he represented Coleraine in Parliament, when he was returned one of the members for Cockermouth. In 1858-9, during the second administration of the Earl of Derby, Lord NAAS again filled the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet. On the death of his father, in 1867, he succeeded to the earldom, and in 1868 he was appointed Governor-General of India, which position he filled at the time of his death. Lord NAAS was married in 1848 to a daughter of Lord LECONFIELD.

THE CHISKI ARSON CASE.

Extraordinary Statement by the Accused—Another Man Arrested as the Actual Incendiary.

A full confession was made yesterday by the man WILLIAM CHISKI, who is charged with setting fire to his premises, No. 171 East Sixty-second-street, as published in the TIMES. According to his statement, he became acquainted four years ago with one ANTHONY O. JONAS, who soon became an intimate companion, and visited him often. The next day after he moved to Sixty-second-street, JONAS proposed to him to get his things insured, and he took out a policy for $1,000. A day or two afterward he proposed that he should take out another policy, and although CHISKI remonstrated, it was done. Three days afterward, JONAS entered the shop, and having called for some drinks, proposed to CHISKI to burn the place up, as he had suffered a severe loss by a robbery in Elizabeth-street, a short time before. CHISKI says he resisted the tempter, and told him to leave the shop, but as he was partly under the influence of liquor, he did not get him out. JONAS continued to urge the matter, saying he would take the whole thing upon himself, and on Wednesday being, as he claims, again under the influence of liquor, furnished by JONAS, consented. The latter having taken one of the keys to the premises waited for a favorable opportunity. On Wednesday CHISKI announced his intention of going to Haverstraw to get a child who was sick, and JONAS told him he would fix the place all right during his absence, but neither CHISKI or his wife ever said anything about the affair—he would put a bullet through their heads. On Thursday CHISKI went away with his family to Haverstraw, and returning next day to the City did not go to his home, but sent his wife with his sick child to a friend named JUNOWSKY, in Jersey City, and went himself with his daughter to the house of JONAS, in Second-street. Upon asking if anything had been done, JONAS said, "Yes, it's all over." CHISKI said he was afraid to go home, and JONAS telling him to stay where he was, went away and was gone some hours. When he came back he said it [was] locked up at the house, where he had narrowly escaped arrest. He then told them to leave his house, and threatened to shoot them if they ever said they had been there.

Immediately after this confession, which was made, in the first instance, to Officer ROBINSON, of the Fire-Marshal's office, that officer at once arrested JONAS, who was looked up at Police Head-quarters. The prisoner, who is a wig-maker, has been on three occasions before the present suspected of arson.

The testimony of URSULA CHISKI, the wife of WM. CHISKI, was also taken by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, and it corroborated that of her husband as to the proposals made by JONAS to burn the premises. There are other witnesses yet to be examined, and the accused will not be arraigned before a Magistrate until the investigation by the Fire-Marshal is concluded.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. SANTLEY IN OPERA.

Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY, whose performances in the concert-room awakened, from their inception, a lively desire to hear the singer in opera, made his first appearance on the stage in this country, at the Academy of Music, last evening. Managers are not always so fortunate in their introductions of artists as was Mr. CARL ROSA last night, but they are not always so judicious in their arrangements. The choice of the opera was, in our opinion, excellent. "Zampa" is HEROLD's most effective production. It is one of the few works whereof the characteristic and well-defined themes, and the glowing instrumentation are potent enough to wield an influence akin to that of the romanticism of WEBER. Deficient in the subtler beauties of writing which—often in the absence of inspiration—fascinate the practiced ear, the score of "Zampa" is a picture in which broad lines, happy contrasts and bright colors are clear to all. "Zampa," too, rests upon a story containing an action that progresses, and suggests for illustration emotions which it is the legitimate office of music to portray. But for a recollection of "Der Freyschutz," passages might be mentioned as the best specimens of popular pictorial music in existence. The superb overture, embodying in a symmetrical form the prominent motives of the work, gives promise of the well-developed and thoroughly intelligible scenes to follow. The narrative by which these are bound together we may summarize. *Alphonse di Monza* and *Camilla* are to be united in wedlock. On the very day of their intended union the corsair *Zampa*, long the terror of Sicily, captures the father of the bride and claims *Camilla's* hand as the ransom of her parent. The freebooter and his band, pending the marriage, occupy the castle. A carouse ensues, during which *Zampa* places on the finger of the statue of a patron-saint whom in life, when she bore the name of Alice de Manfredi, he ruined, the nuptial ring he is to bestow on his victim on the morrow. As in the case of the marble maid in MOORE's poem, the finger closes upon the ring. *Zampa*, however, is undaunted, for in the second act he is about to lead *Camilla* to the altar. Here *Alphonse*, whom his rival has until now kept afar, appears and denounces the corsair. For a moment it seems that *Zampa's* prize will be wrested from him, but at the right time his pardon is received, and the wedding cortége passes on. In the third act *Camilla*, become the miscreant's wife by the rites of the Church, is on the point of falling a prey to his passions, when the statue comes forth and sends *Zampa*, like the commander in "Don Juan," into the nether world. A good, though not faultless recital, unfolded this plot, and dealt fairly with the eloquence and charm of the music. Mr. SANTLEY, as might have been safely prophesied, was as successful as his warmest admirers could desire. The part of *Zampa* is exactly suited to him. Written for the tenor CHOLLET, whose range of voice was exceptional, the *tessitura* of the rôle is sufficiently low to be within the reach of so gifted a baritone as Mr. SANTLEY, whose superb notes endow the melodies with a rich virility the medium register of a tenor could not supply. We would fill a much greater space than is now at our disposal with the excellences of Mr. SANTLEY's personation. These persons among the immense audience occupying every seat and foot of standing-room at the Academy, last night, who applauded his performances in the concert-room, need not be told that his mastery of the vocal art is complete. In the emission of the voice, in its management in the longest *legato* passages and in the most cramping divisions and florid bars, in correctness and elegance of phrasing, his singing is possibly unequaled. His enunciation of the text is in itself a delight. The occasion we write of showed him to be an actor whose dignity and ease could only be the result of study and experience. The even beauty of his singing lessened somewhat, perhaps, the force of certain portions of the opera meant to be particularly telling. The quaint drinking song was naturally singled out for applause which caused it to be repeated, but the superb delivery of the aria, "Thou whose sweet seductive grace," made this the notable incident of the evening. The pure *cantabile* execution of the introductory verses and the sweetness of the phrases of the *larghetto* were especially noticeable in this piece, while a little more variety in the repetitions of the *allegro* would have been desirable. In the grand duo with *Camilla*, previous to the final fall of the curtain, the quiet earnestness of Mr. SANTLEY's manner yielded, as was requisite, to an approach to passionate declamation, but a confused state of affairs in the orchestra prevented the duet from proving as dramatic as it ought to have been. A most cordial greeting was extended to Mr. SANTLEY on his entrance, and he was enthusiastically recalled at the termination of the first and last acts. Several of the principal members of the Parepa-Rosa opera troupe figured worthily in the representation. Mr. TOM KARL, as *Alphonse*, gave his aria in the first act with a facile grace by which the value of all his work is enhanced, and he and Mme. VAN ZANDT—the lady embodying *Camilla*—were compelled to repeat a portion of the duet in act the second. Mme. VAN ZANDT sang neatly throughout the opera, though her cadenzas are not always to be cited as models of vocalization; her romance, recapitulatory of the story of the woes of Alice de Manfredi, was rendered with much sentiment. The character of *Ritta*, a peasant girl whose adventures with a truant husband constitute the comic element in "Zampa," was filled by Mrs. SEGUIN, with her wonted vivacity. *Daniel*, the husband, was embodied by Mr. AYNSLEY COOK, and *Dandolo* by Mr. WHIFFIN, both gentlemen doing much toward enlivening the entertainment. The chorus was tolerably proficient, but will surely be perfect on Wednesday, when "Zampa," with the same artists, is to be repeated. Then, too, the magnificent finale of the second act will doubtless be handled with the results its perfect exposition can at all times secure. To-night, "Don Juan" will be given at the Academy.

Dramatic.

"THE VETERAN" AT WALLACK'S.

A first night at Wallack's is always sure of a large and fashionable audience, and the house that last night greeted the revival of "The Veteran" was no exception to the rule. Since the play was produced in 1859, a generation of play-goers has grown up, and it may fairly be called a novelty to a majority of the theatre-loving public. Besides, it has been in many respects changed and in most improved. The story of the drama is rather slight, not always coherent, nor in the main very probable. But it is put upon the stage with consummate art. Every advantage is taken of dramatic effect, the dialogue is always brisk and at times sparkling, and the interest never flags. The scene, shifting from the Highlands to the desert of Arabia, gives to the painter and costumer opportunities which are not neglected. Even at Wallack's the drawing-room at Craig Delmar and the senana of the Sultana of Myra have seldom been surpassed. The acting of the play throughout is excellent. "The Veteran" is essentially a military show-piece, depending more on its sensational theatrical effects for success than on any deep analysis of character or vivid portrayal of emotion. But whatever demands it makes on the histrionic ability of the actor are amply fulfilled by the company at Wallack's. The part of *Leon Delmar* offers to Mr. LESTER WALLACK field for the exercise of his best powers. He plays it with the easy grace and subdued humor which his audiences have come to regard as inseparable from his acting. Mr. BROUGHAM is also excellently fitted in the Irish Vizier *Off-an-agen*, to the portrayal of which he infuses a rollicking and unctuous merriment peculiarly his own. Mr. GILBERT plays the irascible, choleric, kind-hearted Colonel, who deserves his household into a camp, and is hoodwinked by everybody, with dignity. Mr. FISHER made a capital war-chieftain, and Miss GERMON is also to be praised for her very charming rendering of *Blanche Walmer*, and Mme. PONISI enacted the not very gracious part of *Mrs. McShake* with care and effectiveness. Of the rest, where all did so well, it is only necessary to say that Miss HELEN TRACY as the *Sultana*, and Mrs. JENNINGS as *Amineh* looked very pretty, and made the most of their slight parts. The play will be repeated until further notice.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A new play of a highly sensational character, by Mr. DE WALDEN, entitled "Darling; Or, Woman and her Master," and the appearance of an actress, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT, whose face is new at least, to the majority of New-York audiences, were the attractions offered at Wood's Theatre last evening. The play is in five acts, the scene being laid in New-Orleans, and abounds in situations which afford ample scope for the display of the peculiar talents of Miss MORDAUNT, who assumes five different characters. Miss MORDAUNT is, of course, the central figure in the drama, and on her acting depends the chief interest of the piece. The play, which is well put on the stage, contains abundance of smart dialogue, songs, dances, dangerous situations and unexpected rescues. Miss MORDAUNT, who is young, good-looking and vivacious, personates the various characters allotted to her with much spirit, and appears likely to become a favorite. She is ably seconded by Mr. KEENE, and Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD introduces two or three songs. The play will be repeated every evening during the week.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Meeting Last Evening—Remarks of the Various Speakers—The Viaduct Railroad Company—An Underground Road Demanded.

A meeting of the Subcommittee of the combined organizations of the East Side, having the matter of sinking the tracks on Fourth-avenue, and also of rapid transit in view, was held last evening at the Savings Bank corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM acted as Chairman and ASHER BARNETT as Secretary. Messrs. Van Voorst, Schwartz, Klein, Glaze, Martin, Crary and Kessler, of the Committee were present. A committee of the Viaduct Railroad Company, consisting of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, W. B. OGDEN and SIDNEY DILLON were also present.

Mr. W. R. MARTIN stated the object of the meeting was to hear the views of the gentlemen representing the Viaduct Road.

Mr. JOHNSTON stated that the charter of the Viaduct Company was very liberal, and that the present Directors had decided on a depressed road, but there was a difference of opinion in regard to whether it should be an open cut or covered over. They had a decided preference for an open cut, and to have a road to accommodate all kinds of business. They thought the best route was down one side of the City, east of Third-avenue, to the Battery, and return on the west side, west of Broadway, and up again; and that they could build the road as soon as they got the money. Such a road would cost about thirty millions. He also stated that the great want was money. It was no use getting up plans and discussing them, if they could not get the money to build the road with.

Mr. HOOPER C. VAN VOORST said what the people wanted first was the removal of a nuisance on the surface of Fourth-avenue, and in order to do this they should compel the Harlem Railroad to sink their tracks and arch them over. That an under-ground road, covered over, was feasible and practicable, and parties were ready to subscribe the money to build such a road.

Mr. W. B. OGDEN explained the working of under-ground roads, and thought there ought to be two tunnels built, and openings for ventilation. He gave a description of the tunnel under the Chicago River, and said the ventilation of that tunnel was perfect.

Mr. CHARLES CRARY wanted to know whether, if a charter was granted for an under-ground road under Broadway to Fourteenth-street and up Fourth-avenue to Harlem River, the capital would not be immediately forthcoming for building the road. He thought such a route was what the people wanted, and would be satisfied with nothing else at present, and he would say to the Committee of the Viaduct Road that they must take this view of the matter.

Mr. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ said the whole matter was dollars and cents. He stated that we had a tunnel under Third-avenue in the shape of a sewer, built some years since; and if we found out what that cost to build, we could estimate pretty nearly what it would cost to build an under-ground railroad. The idea of its costing thirty millions of dollars was preposterous, and he thought the road could be built for about twelve millions, and, if necessary, the City should subscribe toward building the road, or guarantee the bonds of the company who would do so.

The Committee having in charge the preparation of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, reported progress, and stated that they would be prepared to present the bill at the next meeting.

After some further remarks from other gentlemen, the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 19 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE WATCHES,
WATCH-CHAINS,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
REAL BRONZE INK-STANDS AND
CARD RECEIVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE OPERA-GLASSES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
A LARGE, CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK,
JUST RECEIVED, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 7[illegible] and 7[illegible] Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

The WINTER OF AGE has no effect upon the ringlets and whiskers to which ..., Hair Dye is applied. It keeps them always of a rich Auburn brown, or a raven black, as the case may be, and is the cheapest article of its kind in the world.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

There is no excuse for poor Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle-cakes, Muffins, Waffles, &c., when Dooley's Yeast Powder is used.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the lungs.

Save Fifteen Dollars.—Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $[illegible]. Sold on easy payments of $[illegible] a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 7[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

On Thursday next Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the property belonging to the [illegible] estate, situated on [illegible] and [illegible] sts., near [illegible]. Property in this vicinity is rapidly improving, and will be required for business purposes before long.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World. The only true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

"Nourri" is not a Patent Medicine, being daily prescribed by Physicians of the most eminent standing. See their testimonials in our circulars. Ask your druggist for one.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. [illegible] Broadway. An American invention; elegant, durable and economical.

Pommery & Greno Champagne landing and for sale at the leading grocers and wine dealers. Feb. 13, 1872. CHARLES GRAEF, Sole Agent.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 7[illegible] and 7[illegible] Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. New Melodeons, $[illegible] cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MARRIED.

YETTER—KNAPP.—In Jersey City on Monday evening, Feb. 12, by Rev. Fernando C. Putnam, of Bergen, Mr. RUDOLPH YETTER to ANNIE, second daughter of Bernard Knapp, Esq., all of Hudson City.

DIED.

BELL.—At Nassau, N. P., on Monday, Jan. 22, SENECA M. BELL.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Sagamore Lodge, No. 371, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., without further notice.

CHALKER.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., CHARLES ALLEN, youngest son of James S. and Frances L. Chalker, aged 14 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, the 14th, from residence, Magnolia-av., between Chestnut-av. and Summit-st.

CRANE.—On the morning of the 11th inst., after a short and severe illness, GERARD CRANE, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in the town of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Harlem Railroad train from New-York at 10:40 A. M. Carriages in attendance at Croton Falls Station.

CONERY.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 11, JONATHAN CONERY, aged 77 years.

His funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church, Park-av. and 39th-st., Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

FREELAND.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, 10th inst., ALICE NILES, infant daughter of Theodore H. and Carrie J. Freeland. Services at East Orange, Tuesday, 13th inst. at 2 P. M.

Friends of the family and of her grandfather, J. J. Griffen, are invited. Train leaves Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M.

HOOLE.—In this City, on Sunday, the 11th inst., JOHN R. HOOLE, Jr., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near Madison-av., at 2½ P. M. on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

HAGY.—On Monday morning, Feb. 12, after a long and painful illness, JOHN HAGY, Sr., aged 75 years, 10 months, 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Barren Hill, Penn., for interment.

JONES.—On Monday, Feb. 12, MARTHA ANNA JONES, second daughter of the late Robert Jones.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, the house of her brother, F. M. Jones, No. 44 West 35th-st., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

JONES.—Suddenly, on the morning of Sunday, the 11th inst., at his late residence, No. 144 East 27th-st., FREDERICK JONES, formerly of Rio de Janeiro.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday next, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

KENYON.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 10, HARRIET L., wife of John S. Kenyon, and daughter of the late John and Anna Moore.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, on Tuesday, 13th, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LINTZ.—On the morning of the 11th inst., after a brief illness, WILLIAM C. LINTZ.

His friends and the relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, William Lintz, No. 41 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LEONARD.—At his residence, in Lansingburg, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 9, after an illness of a few hours, F. B. LEONARD, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the chapel of Trinity Church on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MURTA.—At St. Thomas, W. I., on Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872, after a few days' illness, HARRIET ROSS, wife of William Murta, and daughter of the late William A. and Martha Waterstone, of Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., aged 28 years.

MERRELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Sunday, Feb. 11, JOHN G. MERRELL, in the 62th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at Trinity Chapel.

MCCRUM.—On Saturday, Feb. 10, JAMES MCCRUM, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his son, John J. McCrum, No. 9 [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D.

POOLER.—After a short but severe illness, JOHN W. POOLER, in the 57th year of his age.

The numerous relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 [illegible] 31st-st., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—At Menton, France, Feb. 11, 1872, JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, of this City, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK WOOD-UNITING COMPANY held at No. 120 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, the following Directors were elected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

NATH. CHENEY,	FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
HENRY J. DAVISON,	GEORGE B. POST,
LEWIS EDWARDS,	JAMES RENWICK,
RICHARD M. HUNT,	JOHN A. THOMPSON,
EDW. H. KENDALL,	CALVERT VAUX,
FRED. O. MERRY,	THEODORE WESTON,
FRED'K C. WITHERS.	

The following officers were appointed:

GEO. B. POST, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Vice-President.
LEWIS EDWARDS, Secretary.
RICHARD M. HUNT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

The New-York Wood-Uniting Company hereby certify and report:

That their capital stock is $100,000, in 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; full stock issued for property. And that the amount of existing debts is $1,[illegible].

LEWIS EDWARDS, Secretary.
GEO. B. POST, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, V. P.
FRED'K C. WITHERS.
RICHARD M. HUNT.
LEWIS EDWARDS.
FRED'K O. MERRY.
EDWARD H. KENDALL.

City and County of New-York, ss.: George B. Post, President, being duly sworn, saith that the foregoing certificate and report are true.

GEORGE B. POST.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of February, 1872.
(Seal.) THOMAS COSTIGAN, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.
The second and last of the series of ladies' receptions will take place at the Club-house, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Tickets are now ready.
By order of the House Committee.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 17, 1872, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

SIX GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL REASONS for patronizing our popular DENTAL Institute.
FIRST—We always keep PURE FRESH GAS for extracting teeth WITHOUT PAIN.
SECOND—We insert the HANDSOMEST and BEST teeth on gold, plates and rubber.
THIRD—We fill teeth in the best manner with pure gold, fine amalgam and cement.
FOURTH—We straighten and regulate children's teeth in the most satisfactory manner.
FIFTH—We have the MOST EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE ESTABLISHMENT in the City.
SIXTH—We combine all these excellences in one establishment, and at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent.
DR. WAIT & SON, DENTISTS,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
Opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WHOLESALE prices; Gold Watches, wholesale prices; Moral sets, $15, $20, and $25; Gold Chains, wholesale prices; Gold Thimbles, $5, $6, and $7; Watches and Jewelry repaired; Diamonds, Pearls, and Silverware bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 13th-st.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF the suffering public to DR. JULIEN'S HY-DRASTIN COMPOUND, a remarkably efficient remedy in diseases of the kidneys, bladder, &c. Apparently the most inveterate cases yield to its magic influence.
Prepared by B. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists.

$100,000 GOLD—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 2[illegible]; whole tickets $[illegible], currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information of JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. [illegible] Beekman-st. Room No. 7 [illegible] floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ELM'S GALOP," BY WELLMAN, with beautiful lithograph title, [illegible]; also "Mignon Waltz," [illegible]; "Mignon," by [illegible]; "Qui Vive," March, [illegible]; "Birch Hollow," [illegible] Galop, [illegible]; and J. R. Thomas' great Song, "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," [illegible].
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 1[illegible] Chatham-st.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. POHLER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 13, at No. 1,[illegible] 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary. W. H. GEDNEY, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, at Muller's Hall, corner 33d-st. and 3d-av. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock precisely.
WM. HAW, Jr., President.
BENJ. FARR, Secretary pro tem.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, at hall, No. 2[illegible] West 4[illegible]-st. S. V. R. COOPER, President.
W. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 12, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition under the direction of GRAVE NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold the property, known as No. 9 State-street, embracing a plot of ground with the buildings thereon, having a front on State street, of 58.8 feet, extending through to Pearl-street, with a front on that street of 12 feet, and known as No. 12½. The buildings consist of a three-story and basement brick-house, with frame house adjoining on State-street, and a brick stable on Pearl-street. The lot is very irregular in form, the depth on the average, being about 187 feet. The premises were purchased by PATRICK DOLLARD, for $80,000. At a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of the same referee, the same auctioneer disposed of the four-story English-basement brick house and lot, the latter, 18x98.9, known as No. 238 West Twenty-fifth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $13,000; purchaser, JACOB SAPP, plaintiff in the action of foreclosure. The property was first sold for $13,000, but the purchaser failing to comply with the terms of sale a resale was made with the result above noted. The legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue, by Mr. MCGUIRE, was postponed until to-morrow, (Wednesday,) while the foreclosure sale, by JAMES M. MILLER, of a plot of ground on Forsyth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was adjourned until Monday of next week. No other business was transacted. To-day the great sale of City lots belonging to the Devlin estate will be consummated by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., and in addition a number of other important auctions will also be held, full particulars as to which were given yesterday.

At private sale, JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, reports having recently sold four full lots on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 150 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $100,000; purchaser, Mrs. ANN GREER. On the property, it is stated, a new church is to be erected for Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH. By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the valuable Brooklyn property known as ROBERTS' Wall street stores, adjacent to the Wall street Ferry, is offered at private sale, or to lease for a term of years on favorable terms.

TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following transfers of City real estate, to the value of $25,000 and over, have recently been made and placed on record, as have also the leases noted below. The lists are taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Feb. 10.

TRANSFERS.

Broadway, w. s., 175 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100; Mercer-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x100 (½ part;) Francis V. Lafarge to Elias S. Higgins, Feb. 2	$65,000
Charles-st., s. s., 100.9 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 24.9x92.2, h. and l.; George Reichardt et al. to John Williams, Jan. 31	30,000
Coenties-slip, s. e. (No. 4,) [illegible]; Coenties-slip, s. e. corner of Water-st. (No. 6,) [illegible]; Helen D. French, of East Orange, N. J., to Frederick and Henrick Mahnken, Feb. 5	57,500
Eldridge-st., e. s., No. 114, 25x87.6, Jacob Pollens to John Graam, Feb. 3	32,000
Franklin-st., n. s., No. 88, 25x100, Jesse W. Powers to Jarvis Slade of New-York, and George M. Patten of Bath, Me., Feb. 3	84,000
Monroe-st., n. w. corner of Rutgers-st., 125x100, Abraham B. Conger, of Waldberg, Rock Co., N. Y., to Steven Lovejoy, Feb. 3	41,000
Mission-place, n. w. corner of Park-st., 41.8x82.6 (irregular), h. and l., James Cussings to Henry M. Bailey, of Morrisania, Feb. 1	30,000
Orchard-st., No. 154, e. s., 175.5 n. of Rivington-st., 25x87.10, h. and l., Jacob Kerner to Paul Rude, Feb. [illegible]	27,000
[illegible]	28,500
Vesey-st., [illegible], John N. Eitel to James Richardson, Feb. 1	75,000
3d-st., n. s. (Nos. [illegible]) [illegible] ft. e. of 2d-av., [illegible], Margaret D., wife of Isaac Stelle, to John Kopp, Feb. 1	46,500
3d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., [illegible], John Kopp to Charles Eitel, Feb. 1	32,000
15th-st., s. s., 202.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x77, h. and l., Daniel C. and Ambrose C. Kingsland to Edwin Hoyt, Feb. 1	45,000
18th-st., s. s., 233.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21.8x87, Sylvester Von Valkenburg to Geo. Chesterman, Feb. 5	26,000
23d-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 10th-av., [illegible], h. and l., Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., to John A. Hadden, Feb. 3	38,000
29th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 75x98.9, Edward McGlynn to Catharine A., wife of Michael Coleman, Feb. 1	55,000
30th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; George W. De Cunnamo to Catharine L. Beekman, Feb. 5	28,000
31st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5, h. and l., William C. Morgan to John Gannon, Feb. 2	30,000
40th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5, h. and l., Nathaniel Burchill to Samuel Friedberg, Jan. 31	40,000
40th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x80; Jacob Duvall to Nelson C. Newgeon, of New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 2	[illegible]
42d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.; Frederick De Bary to Edward S. Jaffray, Feb. 2	25,000
43d-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4, h. and l.; Eva, wife of Louis Wise, of St. Louis, Mo., to William Saltzbacher, Feb. 1	37,000
45th-st., n. s., 303.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.; Philip Fitzpatrick to Ellen A., wife of Samuel L. Hall, of Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 1	28,000
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., Greta Nathan, referee, and Amelia Robins to Frederick Mead, Feb. 5	61,000
50th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.5, James Galway and Elisha Brooks to Brian McKenney, Feb. 5	75,000
54th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5, Peter F. Becker to Louisa, wife of Goodman Newhouse, Feb. 1	30,000
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x102.2; 73d-st., s. s., 100 ft. of 9th-av., 50x102.2, executors of Paul Spofford to Fernando Wood, (Dec. 15, 1871,) Feb. 2	35,100
78th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; Griffith Rowe to Samuel A. Warner, Feb. 3	34,500
86th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100, h. & l.; John F. Wallace to James Cannon, Feb. 2	35,000
97th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.11; 98th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.11; William G. & Joseph R. McCormack to Ira E. Doying, of Huntington, Suffolk County, N. Y. (Sub. Asst. for opening Lexington-av.,) Feb. 5	40,000
104th-st., n. w. corner of Madison-av., [illegible]; Samuel Hirsch to Augustus C. Beckstein, Feb. 1	32,000
Madison-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 38th-st., 24.8x100; Emma E., wife of Albert H. Wright, to John P. Huggins, Feb. 1	38,000
Madison-av., s. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 75th-st., 20x77, h. and l.; Ira E. Doying to William G. and Joseph R. McCormack, Feb. 5	[illegible]
Madison-av., e. s., 60.2 ft. n. of 54th-st., 20x100, h. and l., Henrietta M., wife of Ludwig Marx, to Julius Bunzl, of Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 1	60,000
Park-av., w. s., (No. 76,) 123.9 ft. n. of 38th-st., 25x80, h. and l.; D. Willis James to Charles Butler, (Dec. 15, 1871,) Feb. 1	55,000
3d-av., n. e., 25.11 ft. n. of 113th-st., 25x100, Augustus C. Beckstein to Samuel Hirsch, Feb. 1	40,000
8th-av., w. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 124th-st., 19.7x80, Christian Brand to Joseph C. Brown, Feb. 5	26,000
6th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 47th-st., 75.3x100, Fabian S. Mahike to Benjamin Butler, Feb. 2	32,500

LEASES.

	Per Year.
Bleecker-st., No. 194, 10 years	$4,500
Bleecker-st., No. 58, 15 2-12 years	2,500
Baxter-st., Nos. [illegible] years	2,532
Bowery, No. 35½, 3 years	1,400
Broadway, No. [illegible], 7 years	10,000
Barclay-st., No. [illegible] (front [illegible] of first floor and basement,) 3 years	1,200
Beekman-st., No. 43 and [illegible] first story,) 4 years	4,000
Duane-st., No. 8, 7 years	1,200
Lewis, 7th and 8th sts., and East River, (docks, buildings, bulkheads, and piers,) Knickerbocker Ice Co. to Dutton & Townsend, 5 years	22,000
Nelson-place, No. 2, 3 years	3,000
Broadway, No. [illegible] second story, 5 years	1,500
Maiden-lane, three upper lofts, 5 years	3,400
South-st., No. [illegible], Catharine Slip No. [illegible] 5 years	2,400
Spring-st., No. 205, 5 years	2,400
Vesey-st., Nos. 34 and 36, store, 5 years	2,400
Union-square, No. 22, half of first floor, 5 years	2,500
Water-st., No. 146, 5 years	3,000
8th-av., No. 667, 3 years	2,300

Exchange Sales Monday, Feb. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

Three-story and basement brick-house, with frame-house No. 9 State-st., brick-stable No. 12½ Pearl-st., with plot of ground, having front on State-st. of 58.8 ft. and on Pearl-st. of 12.1 ft., with average depth of 187 ft., very irregular	$80,000
Four-story English-basement brick, h. and l. No. 238 West 25th-st., s. s., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 18x98.9	13,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

N°. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 25x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st. (25x100) inclosed as yard, for sale or to let. For permits, &c., apply to WM. B. ROSS, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE FOUR-story brick house No. 4 Bowery, 20 feet from the Bowery and Chatham-square, an established wholesale [illegible] the past twenty years; terms easy. THOS. H. [illegible], No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY ATTIC BASEment and [illegible] brick house and lot on Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] ALLEN & BROWN, No. 38 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on East 46th-st., near Lexington-av., with mirrors and gas fixtures; house in fine order. Price $22,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 38 Broadway.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST.—A very superior furnished house to sell or lease for a term of years; this property is in the very best of order in every respect. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 60 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE OPPORTUNIty purchase a fine brown-stone house, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the best locality up town, on college [illegible]. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., No. 308 5th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars [illegible] houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—FRONTAGE AND ABOUT [illegible] to sell on the Hudson River, between [illegible]. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 60 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL Park.—A very desirable, elegantly furnished [illegible] V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—CHOICE 5TH-AV. LOTS fronting and below the Park; also on all the principal avenues and intersecting streets. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A GOOD HOUSE IN 54TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av., for sale. [illegible] F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 60 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 206 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

CHARLES R. TODD,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 22 EAST 23D-ST.

To lease on line of Broadway, for business purposes, several houses, good for millinery, tailors, furniture, piano show-rooms.

To rent, furnished, on 38th-st., large house, for two years, owner going to Europe. For sale several houses in 23d-st., near Madison square, also house in Elizabeth; will exchange for lots.

Two houses in 40th-st., near Broadway, splendid location for business, will lease for five years.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

A first-class four-story high-stoop modern well arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 22x62; lot 100 feet deep; [illegible] piano, billiard-table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT.

WARD & COWEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale at reduced valuations, 300 dwelling-houses, desirably situated, from $8,000 to $200,000 each, on accommodating terms.

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, real estate broker and auctioneer, solicits the sale and renting of houses and stores. He is now preparing a list of properties for sale and to let, and parties wishing to place property on the market are invited to send particulars to him. No charge is made except when sales are made through him.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x80x100, built by day's work, and replete with all the latest improvements. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FIFTH AND 5TH AV. LOTS, IN PLOT or singly, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 38 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of E. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 60 Front-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, FINE THREE-story brown-stone, high-stoop house; good order; Henry-st., near DeGraw; cheap. GEORGE H. HILLYER, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot No. 5 Jefferson Park or No. 141 President-st., with extra lot running to Hicks-st., Brooklyn; is suitable for a school or institute; price $11,000.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A.—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE beautiful, growing, and enterprising village of WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

A neat cozy house for $2,250.

A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $4,500. Larger and more commodious houses, $7,000 to $16,000.

Choice lots at $3 0 to $800, according to location. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first-class.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centre of New-York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and North-side Railroad, (terminus at Whitestone,) one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, run forty-one trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight. The improvements it is now prosecuting with great vigor will stimulate the growth of Whitestone, and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to 100 buyers if they build.

Terms on lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for five years, if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before hiring or purchasing elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.

JOHNSON & MILLER,
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. F. B. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Kuklux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND City—The property belonging to Joseph Bounty, containing 27 building lots and dock property with deep water front; the most valuable building lots in Long Island City; within a few hundred yards of the Government Works at Hell Gate; a rare opportunity for capitalists to invest; if the property is not disposed of at private sale by the 15th of March next, it will be sold at public auction, and due notice will be given at what time and place. For particulars apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A very desirable place on the Southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-two acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a desirable house in the City, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—Fifty-five minutes from the foot of Liberty-st., and five minutes walk from the depot, a modern two-story French-roof house, with extension, containing fourteen rooms well supplied with closets; size of lot, 100x200 feet, more ground if desired; the above will be sold furnished or unfurnished, and immediate possession given. For terms, &c., address M. F., Box No. 4,099 Post-office, New-York.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; wanted and beautiful scenery; [illegible] through the place; [illegible] dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, Long Island, fourteen and a half miles by rail from 34th-st. ferry, large number of rooms, high ground, shrubbery, hedges, ornamental and fruit trees; suitable for private residence, boarding-house or seminary. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, Counsellor-at-law, No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A COUNtry seat for sale, 1½ miles from the City Court-house; new and first-class improvements; high ground, pure air and beautiful scenery; abundance of choice fruit, and thirty-five acres of best land.

EDWARD MERRITT.

Refers to Richard P. Merritt, No. 21 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., two-story French-roof house, eleven rooms, near depot; also furniture.

At Cranford, N. J., a farm of sixty acres, one and a half miles from depot, also stock and crops; at Petersburg, Va., a superior farm of 200 acres.

A. C. KUCK, No. 42 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house and lot at Keyport, N. J., only 300 yards from the landing; house is nearly new, containing eight nice rooms, closets, cellar, &c.; lot 54 by 100 feet, with a good well, cistern, &c.; price only $2,700, if sold before April 1. For further particulars call on or address G. MACKEY, care of R. Fosdick, No. 38 John-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 50x150 feet, elevated and beautiful; houses [illegible] feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 8 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water-front. For sale or exchange for other property, or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome house, complete in all respects; gas, water, furnace, over 2 acres, near depot, for sale low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM OF 34 ACRES, BEtween Madison and Morristown, N. J., one mile from depot; location elevated, commanding fine views; [illegible]. E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILlage of Pavilion for sale; eight rooms; carriage-house; one acre of land, three minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price, $7,000.

H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 60x100, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $800; $300 cash; balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address [illegible] Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 349 Broadway, N. Y., or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—Farms, dwellings, country seats bought, sold or exchanged for City property. Prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms.

H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, VILLA SITES—FIFTY acres, Staten Island, south side; choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. E. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FARM—THIRTY ACRES TO LET NINEteen miles on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; stone house, partly furnished; barns, &c., $800. Address Lock-box B, Jersey City Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A LARGE house, with modern improvements. Also, villa sites, in sizes to suit purchasers.

ARCHIBALD [illegible], No. 62 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four trains with their late, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every house on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

A valuable gas-coal property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,500 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded; the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It adjoins both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment; superior to any coal mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high [illegible], as attested by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to

J. G. SALVA,
No. 38 Broadway, Room No. 21.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Hudson Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences.

WALTER UNDERHILL,
Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his fine property situated near West Brighton Landing, North Shore road, Staten Island. The property consists of a large mansion house, barn, and other out-buildings; about four acres of land, including a valuable water-front. Further particulars given on application to S. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.—Nearly all desirable property offered for sale. Rent there is on our books.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE house, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order, four-story high stoop brown stone; possession about the 15th of April, 1872. To let, furnished, to a private family, location in 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent, $650 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 35TH-ST.—An elegantly and completely furnished four story, high stoop, brown stone, in thorough repair throughout; immediate possession; two years' lease.

S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AN EXTRA LARGE AND EXTRA fine house, near 5th-av. and 30th-st., to let. An unusual opportunity for parties having a few thousand dollars, to secure a house unsurpassed for first-class boarding.

S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—37TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV. ELEgant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with mirrors, cornices and chandeliers. Also full-width four-story house, 5th-av., vicinity of 40th-st. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 21 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE—MODERN improvements; coach-house, fruit and shade; easy of access; one and [illegible] one block from Central Park, West 88th-st. B. D. MATCH, No. 128 Nassau-st. Rent $1,000.

A VERY FULLY AND WELL-FURnished house, on 10th-st., near 5th-av., to let from May next. For price, &c., apply to FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 60 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story brown-stone house No. 11 5th-av. Inquire of R. F. BERRIEN, No. 183 South 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William st.

HOTEL TO LET—AT WORCESTER, Mass., near Union Depot, where all trains stop; hotel nearly new, containing fifty-five rooms (or more if desired), in good order; rent moderate; excellent business chance for the right man. Address, for full particulars, GEORGE SESSIONS, Worcester, Mass.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on West 23d-st., well calculated for club or like purpose; size of building, 25x100; would be altered to suit tenant for business or boarding purposes. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

STORES TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORES on Park-place, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the Estate of Wm. Rhinelander, deceased, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST. STORE PROPERTY—The lot, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV. STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—The store and premises No. 116 6th-av., one door above 9th-st. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

STORES TO LET ON WASHINGTON-ST., between Park-place and Murray-st. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 18 GREAT Jones-st. for store or dwelling. Apply at Room No. 8, over Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl sts.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH OR WITHOUT power; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, No. 108 Cliff-st.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT OF PREMISES, NO. 27 Prince-st. Apply in store.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of David D. Terry, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick basement-house No. 441 East 118th-st., near Avenue B; also, lot 25 by 100.2.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—IN the matter of the petition of DAVID D. TERRY, Receiver, &c., of EDWARD HAMANN and HERMAN ROSENBERG, for leave to sell real estate, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, I, David D. Terry, the receiver in said order named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all the right, title and interest of Edward Hamann and Herman Rosenberg, in the following premises: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished by the numbers (45) forty-five and (47) forty-seven Bowery, and the number (21) twenty-one Chrystie-street, with the land in the rear of and lying between the said lots on the Bowery and the said lot on Chrystie-street, and, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly line of the Bowery at the north-easterly corner of the lot known as number (43) forty-three Bowery, now or lately belonging to Gertrude E. Ward, and running thence westwardly along the same sixty-nine feet eight and a half inches to the rear line of said lot; thence southwardly along the same, and along the rear of a lot of land, now or lately belonging to Gertrude Ray Ward and Ann Catharine Ward, forty feet to the northerly side of a lot of land, now or lately belonging to Elias S. Douglass; thence westwardly along the same [illegible] feet and [illegible] inches to the rear line thereof; thence southwardly along the same twenty [illegible] to the [illegible] northerly wall of the German Theatre; thence westwardly along the same, and so continuing in a straight line one hundred and eighty-nine feet seven inches to the westerly line of Chrystie-street; thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet to land belonging to James Muir; thence eastwardly along the same and parallel with the wall of the German Theatre aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five feet, to land now or late belonging to Giovanni Drake; thence westwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the easterly line of the Bowery, and thence southwardly along the same thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of said judgment debtors in and to those certain leases described in said petition, namely, first, a lease of premises No. 41 Bowery; secondly, a lease of the rears of 35 and 35 Chrystie-street; and thirdly, a lease from month to month of the rears of 37 and 37½ Chrystie-street. And also all the right, title and interest of the said judgment debtors in and to the personal property mentioned in said petition, namely, the libraries, scenery and personal property of the Stadt Theatre.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872.

DAVID D. TERRY, Receiver.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,

Offices, No. 38 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEE SALE OF VALUABLE FIFTEENTH WARD PROPERTY ON VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-ST.

VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 7 Varick-place; size of house, [illegible]; size of lot, 25x100.

VARICK-PLACE, OR SULLIVAN-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 9 Varick-place; size of house, with extension, [illegible]; size of lot, 25x100. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 38 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO CHOICE LOTS,

situate on the

BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 9TH AND 10TH AVS.,

LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN,

128TH, 129TH, 130TH, 138TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

will sell at auction

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased.

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 128th and 129th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 128th and 129th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 137th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 138th-st., 250 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 138th and 139th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Fifteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 128th and 129th sts., extending to bulk-head line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 127th and 128th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and [illegible] acres on 138th and 139th sts., 400 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 350 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, VESTRY AND LAIGHT STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two-story brick stable thereon, situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Hubert and Laight sts., and known as No. 269.

VESTRY-STREET.—The two lots situate on the north side of Vestry-st., commencing 35 feet east of West-st.

LAIGHT-STREET.—The 4 lots, situate on the southerly side of Laight-st., commencing on the south-east corner of Washington-st. The above described property is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 24TH AND 27TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Washington Wheelwright, deceased.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET — The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 208. House contains modern improvements. Lot 24.9x98.9 feet.

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story low-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 347. House contains modern improvements. Lot 21.2x98.9 feet.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872, at 12 noon, on the premises, the four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 25 RUTGERS-PLACE, 80 ft. from corner Clinton-st., lot 25x120, house 25x55, with three-story brick extension, 18x25. Also, the four-story and basement brick building, No. 250 MADISON-ST., leasehold property, in rear of above, the lots connecting, and forming one straight plot from street to street. Also, nineteen lots, each 25x108, being 200 feet on CHERRY-ST., and 150 feet on MONROE-ST., (Rutgers-place.) Sold together or separately. The old Crosby mansion stands on four of the lots. Will be sold by itself, if desired. Terms easy.

BAYARD-STREET.—SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr., plaintiff, and ISRAEL RUBENSTEIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, which, upon the division of the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, was allotted, with other property, to Stephen W. Van Rensselaer, as and for her share, of, in and to the same, situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Bayard-street, and known by the street number 58, (fifty-three,) distinguished on the map of Bayard's East Farm, filed in the office of the Secretary of the State of New-York as part of lots Nos. 279, (two hundred and seventy-nine,) 280, (two hundred and eighty,) and 281, (two hundred and eighty-one,) and by the like numbers on the map of land in the City of New-York belonging to the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, said lot being twenty-five feet in width in front and twenty-two feet in the rear, and seventy-five feet in depth on each side, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872. JAMES H. COLEMAN,

S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Referee.

AUCTION SALE. — SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the sales-room of Messrs. WALTERS, THOMAS & CO., No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee.

PRESIDENT-STREET.—North-east-rly side, beginning 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven valuable lots, on one of which there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling house; lots 20x100.

BOND-STREET.—Westerly side, beginning 40 feet south of President-st., two valuable lots, 20x75.

DAVID THORNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

Maps at auctioneers' and referee's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872 the valuable property No. 68 Varick-st., south-east corner of Laight-st., 25x100 feet. We wish to call the attention of capitalists to the above as a very desirable investment, being opposite Hudson River Railroad freight depot. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

S. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY LAND GRANTS.

We offer these Bonds at 75 and accrued interest. They are the ONLY GENUINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued by this road. All others offered are SECOND to these.

E. EDDY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 1 Park-place.

TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of holders of these bonds, to act on the resolution to take proceedings for foreclosing the mortgage given to secure said bonds, will be held at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. C. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,

And those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND

OSWEGO CITY 7s,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD, } Trustees.
O. W. PEABODY,

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York City.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the office of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note made by the North Shore Railroad Company of Long Island, dated Jan. 4, 1872, payable six months after date, for $10,000, and indorsed by Wm. H. Lee, Joseph W. Rogers, W. S. Mobey, Geo. A. Moss, Robt. Rogers, J. Ogden Smith, Daniel D. Ahrens, J. Arthur Warwick and C. S. Stoddart, as the same is lost or stolen.

D. M. [illegible], Manager.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,

$920,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $15,000 per mile, on a completed road, of only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security.

J. EDGAR THOMSON.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,097.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Municipal Bonds.

10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Safety and Profit Combined.

States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot.

We have at all times GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS for sale at the lowest market rates.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLETS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF GEORGIA BONDS.

The Joint Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia to ascertain and examine the number of bonds of the State of Georgia, and of bonds bearing the indorsement of the State of Georgia, issued since July, 1868, and to ascertain and report to the General Assembly at its next session all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, hereby notify the holders of all such bonds that they may now make proof of the facts entitling such bonds to registration, before Thomas L. Snead, Esq., at his office, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York, he having been duly authorized to take and certify such proofs to this Committee, and that no other person in the City of New-York has been authorized to take such proofs. And they further notify the holders of said bonds, that unless they report said bonds to this Committee with the required proofs, and submit the same for registration on or before the 1st day of April, 1872, the same will be deemed prima facie to have been illegally and fraudulently issued. Information as to the facts to be proved will be furnished by Mr. Snead, together with the proper blanks. By authority of the Committee.

ALTON ANGIER, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSburg Railroad, Vice-President's Office, No. 18 Chambers-st., New-York, Feb. 7, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, Samuel Sloan, Esq., and Moses Taylor, Esq., were duly elected directors of this Company to fill vacancies in the Board.

Mr. Sloan was also chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Company will pay par and accrued interest, less Government tax, on the same for the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872, on presentation at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, or the Company's office, Watertown, New-York. The office of the Company will be removed to the City Bank building, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 1st of May.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, GLYNN COUNTY, Georgia. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 1, 1872.

IT HAVING RECENTLY COME TO the knowledge of this Board that J. P. ROWE, late Ordinary of this County, and D. G. RISLEY, Treasurer, have executed and issued bonds to a large amount not authorized by the Legislature of Georgia, all persons are cautioned against purchasing same, or any bonds purporting to be Glynn County bonds, unless such bonds may be approved or indorsed by this Board. [illegible] KENRICK,

Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Glynn County, Georgia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all the open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 21st of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

HACKENSACK AND NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage bonds, interest 7 per cent., payable first May and November; $5,000 hypothecated for sale at less than the market price. Apply to S. RAYNOR & CO., No. 117 William-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 4TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,060,050 69
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,009,572 63
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,264 66
	$1,049,050 69

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,513,396 10.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1872.

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds, (W. D.,) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,

172 Broadway,

Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Has this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

FEB. 6, 1872.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

NET ASSETS $291,303 15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 18th inst., and reopen March 2. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Maclay, counselor at law, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 4th day of January, 1872.

JAMES DAVIS, JR.,
MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON, } Executors, &c.

ja6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 28 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of February, 1872.

RICHARD PATRICK,
HORACE S. ELY, } Executors.

f13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DENHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 233 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of February, 1872.

SAMUEL F. JAYNE, Executor.

f6-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 21 [illegible]. Account books made to order.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE!

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3,	TRINACRIA,	Saturday, Feb. 24.
Saturday, Feb. 10,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Mar. 9.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Feb. 24, 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC..........March 9, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA..........Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA..........Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA..........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA..........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Feb. 28, at 8½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24.
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9.
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23.
PEREIRE..........DAURE.....Saturday, April 6.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Feb. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Feb. 29.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, Mar. 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and the liability of annoyance, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue St. Figar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. & C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 66 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE. Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch. S. D. JONES, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands English cooking, a situation in a private family; is first-class at bread and pastry; will assist with the coarse washing if required; has good references; country preferred. Address A. M. K., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, ruffling, pleating and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., in the candy-store, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, who can make herself very useful in a family, with or without children, as child's nurse or nurse to an invalid; can sew nicely or do chamber-work; good references; no objection to country. Call at French Office, No. 455 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook and baker; three years of the best City reference from her last place for honesty and sobriety; will be willing to assist with the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 323 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very respectable and very good cook in all the different branches; excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; prefers the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 355 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads, &c.; or would do chamber-work in a small private family; has five years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant German woman, as first-class cook in a small private family; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dress-maker; understands family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years reference. Call at No. 64 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL supply employers in the City or country with reliable SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; satisfactory City reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT WOMAN a situation as good plain cook; willing to assist in the washing; would go to the country; has long City reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR cook, washer and ironer, country or City, by a very respectable young woman; is a very good cook, good washer and ironer, and lived in the best families; good reference. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as a thorough cook; understands all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; no objection to country. Apply at No. 335 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French and American cooking in all its branches; first-rate bread and pastry baking; good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 28th-st.

LADIES IN WANT OF SERVANTS should call at NO. 133 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV. 100 FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. This is the OLDEST AGENCY IN AMERICA.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT woman, a situation as a good cook in a private family or plain boarding-house; can wash and iron well; has good reference. Call at No. 65 [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; has best City reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, 238 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 235 East 29th-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants immediately, should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant woman, in a small private family; good baker; best City reference given. No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call or address for two days at No. 73 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman, as first-class cook, with excellent private family reference. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG person, American, as good family seamstress; sews on several machines, and cuts and fits. Can be seen at No. 655 6th-av., French Office.

COLORED SERVANTS. First-class cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen and waiters constantly on hand. West-side Agency, No. 148 West 24th-st. SYDNEY S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD thorough cook and an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and is careful and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like to take in ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing; French fluting in the neatest style. Call or address No. 253 [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call at No. 301 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 485 6th-av., corner of 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND steady person, a situation as good cook and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid, and assist with the waiting, chamber-work and sewing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 353 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-rate cook; excels in entrees, washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 485 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED girl, with good City reference, a situation as laundress or to do chamber-work. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Call at present employer's, No. [illegible] West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 68 West 27th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL KINDS OF HELP AT THE FRENCH office, particularly French, for City and country. Call at French Office, No. 655 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, engagements by the day or week. Call or address, for two days, No. 260 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking; soups, meats, game, pastries, bread and desserts of all kinds; best City references. Call at No. 186 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and chamber-maid and laundress, or to do fine washing, by a very competent Protestant young woman; an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work done up in the best manner; good testimonials. Apply at No. 356 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, seventeen years of age, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work in a small family, or would take care of children if required; good City reference. Call at No. 21 Greenwich-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; highly recommended, and excellent cook; seven years' City reference; understands meats, gravies, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant neat young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 259 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress in a good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 33d-st.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 360 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptional City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; City references. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., Room No. 18.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., between 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) have a good selection of competent servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 391 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or to do general house-work in small private family; good City reference. Call at 235 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; very respectable; country or City; best City references. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

SERVANTS of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be had at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 223 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL sixteen years old, to mind children and make herself generally useful in a small private family. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 207 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress. Apply at 234 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid. Apply for two days at last place, No. 300 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a respectable woman; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a first-class laundress in all its branches; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 29 East 40th-st., over private stable.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; understands fluting; linens done in superior style. Call or address No. 210 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant widow, to do general housework in a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 339 West 26th-st., up two flights of stairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in rear.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, (reared and residing in the country, and unexpectedly obliged to maintain herself,) desires a position as companion or reader to an invalid lady, to whom she would give most satisfactory references. Address F. C. S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family, if it is required; is a good baker; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 20 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to get a few gentlemen's washing, or family washing; would go out by the day house-cleaning or washing. Call on or address Mrs. MURPHY, No. 234 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A PERSON HAVING A WHEELer & Wilson machine, wishes a few families to go out by day or week, or would take in sewing at her home. Call or address SEWING, top floor, front room, for two days, at No. 219 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work in a small family. Apply for six days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, some washing at her own house. Call or address Mrs. McDONALD No. 139 West 26th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, A place together—one as chamber-maid and plain sewer, the other as a laundress. Call at No. 309 East 20th-st., basement.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANÇAISE, pouvant tenir une très bonne conversation en français et italien, désire entrer dans une famille comme gouvernante ou pour soigner auprès d'une dame. Adresser par lettre Mrs. HARRIS, No. 162 West 18th-st.

UNE BONNE CUISINIÈRE DÉSIRE une place dans une famille; bon références. S'adresser No. 516 6th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Meyer Newman, of the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district. By JOHN F. MITCHELL, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JACOB J. MOWERSSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Jacob J. Mowersson, of the County of Bergen, of the State of New-Jersey, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Main-street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD DEVOE and WILLIAM C. COWAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 5th day of January, 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Devoe and William C. Cowan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district. THEODORE V. SMITH, Assignee. THOMAS B. ODELL, solicitor for assignee, No. 254 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York on the 28th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867, that is, for the purpose of a second dividend.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, 1872.

OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee, No. 162 Grand-street, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony, four years, bay, stylish, can trot fast; a handsome wagonette and harness to fit; saddle; can be used by a child six years old. Also square box, shifting seat for four children, one of the finest establishments in the State; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stable, No. [illegible]

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 145 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE—TOP WAGON, LITTLE USED, by a good maker. Can be seen at private stables, No. 118 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BAY MARE, or will exchange the same for diamonds. Can be seen at No. 138 East 11th-st.

DOCTOR'S WAGON FOR SALE OR EXchange. Apply at No. 25 Cooper-st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, married, no children, English by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address JAMES JACKSON, Scott-st., between Montgomery and Summit avs., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, about the 1st or 15th of March, by a Scotchman; married; three in family; youngest eight years old; ten years' experience in this country; recommended as a practical landscape, fruit, flour, and vegetable gardener; wife as dairy woman, if required. Address DAVID, gardener, No. 49 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHout incumbrance, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, fruit and flowers, or laying out a gentleman's place; best City reference from last employers. Call or address J. B., No. 676 Broadway, for two days, City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation in a private family as coachman and plain gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful about a house; would go a short distance in the country; is married, and is a Protestant; can get good recommendations. Apply by letter to J. T., No. 227 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; has ten years experience in this City; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, in the bakery, No. 262 William-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who is a good plain gardener; would take charge of a small place, or to work on a gentleman's place as under gardener; has nineteen years' good City reference. Address MARTIN, seed-store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or waiter by a colored young man, highly recommended; competent for either; excellent waiter, good, careful driver, thorough horseman, or do general work in the house or out; best City reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Call or address T. F., private stable No. 146 West 50th-st. Cause for leaving, the family going to Europe. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MARCH, A situation as gardener, by a single man, Scotchman. None but those who want a competent hand need apply. Address P. O. Box No. 277, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man with no family; is a practical gardener, a good florist; understands his business in all branches; can give good references. Address for two days GARDENER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLACE BY AN English gardener, that has had long practical experience in every department of his business in this country; which his reference can certify to. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Frenchman (married, no children) as coachman and groom; City or country; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Address A. N., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Englishman as waiter in a private family; understands the care of silver thoroughly; has the best of references from last place. Can be seen at No. 132 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish best City reference from last employer. Address P. L., No. 64½ West 22d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable man that can give the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Pinard's, No. 24 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as waiter or valet in a private family; thoroughly competent; understands hair-dressing and shaving; can produce the best of City references; also personal. Call or address W. N., 24 West 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY ABOUT eighteen years of age, a situation as waiter, driver for a doctor or footman; has good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American as useful man or farmer; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; is willing to work for moderate wages; can give four years' reference from last employer. Apply at 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY an English young man, very respectable; not long in the country; very good waiter; willing to make himself generally useful; very good references; terms moderate; country or City. Call at 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; best City references. Address D. B., Box No. 269 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, a situation as first-class butler or waiter; understands his business thoroughly; can be well recommended by last employer, who is in the City; no objection to country. Apply at No. 346 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; good City references. Call or address LEIGH, care Jeweler-store, No. 295½ 6th-av., between 19th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FARMER of first-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address D. D. D., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELLexperienced first-class gardener, who understands his business perfectly. Apply to H. A., florist, No. 426 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish married man as gardener; understands care of horses and farming; four years' reference. Address H. C., Westchester Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a first-class family; good references given. Address H., for three days, No. 66 Irving-place, at the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 245 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman and excellent groom, with six years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 East 29th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass Scotch waiter, with a good family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 455 6th-av., French Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE Western acquaintance and business experience, a situation to travel for a wholesale New-York house, either grocery, paints, boot and shoe, clothing, or straw goods; New-York City and Lafayette references of highest character. Address M., Box No. 296 Lafayette, Ind.

HELP WANTED.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTed by a wholesale boot and shoe house; good and experienced salesmen for Northern New-York, New-Jersey, and Central and Southern Illinois; none but those who have a good trade and understand the business need apply. Address Box No. 203 New-York Post-office.

FARMER WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE energetic man competent to keep the accounts and to take full superintendence and charge of a dairy and stock farm of about 200 acres, employing four or five men; the farm is located about two hours ride from Albany, N. Y. Address with reference and nationality, Mr. EDWARDS, Box No. 184 Times Office.

LUMBER—WANTED AN ACTIVE MAN of integrity and good habits thoroughly acquainted with the lumber trade in New-York City and vicinity, and capable in all respects of taking the management of a yard as salesman. Apply, with reference and terms, to LUMBER, Albany, N. Y.

WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS in every capacity; no charge unless furnished a place. Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH, GERMAN OR French woman who is a first-rate cook; those who have good recommendations may call at No. 25 Irving-place from 12 to 2 o'clock; no others need apply.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTING house; one living with his parents in Brooklyn preferred; salary first year, $100. Address, with references, IMPORTER, Post-office Box No. 5,103, N. Y.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS HEAD gardener, who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire at No. 24 New-st., Room No. 25, after 11 o'clock.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED to sell the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND child would like to take charge of a furnished house in or near the City during the Summer or year; the best of references. Address JOURNALIST, Times Office.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS, SHAFTS, BELTING AND factory in Hudson City, (Jersey City,) for sale, at a bargain, or to lease. F. O. & D. BROWN, No. 83 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13,
THIRD EXTRA NIGHT.
DON GIOVANNI.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA as..........DONNA ANNA
Mrs. ANNIS VAN ZANDT, Mrs. CLARA DORIA
Messrs. KARL, CAMPBELL, COOK, SEGUIN and RYSE.

N. B.—Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing the Letter Aria, usually omitted in the performance of this opera.
CONDUCTOR..........Mr. CARL ROSA

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Fifth subscription night. Second appearance of Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY. ZAMPA; or, THE MARBLE BRIDE.

THURSDAY—Mr. SANTLEY at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

ZAMPA.

FRIDAY—First benefit in New-York of Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN. Only night of MARTHA.

SATURDAY—At 2 P. M. last GRAND PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING—Farewell Night.

Seats at the Academy; 701, 751 and 144 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
THE PRESENT IS POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY WHO WILL PERFORM EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVERY EVENING AT 8.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM BEFORE THEY LEAVE!
PROGRAMME VARIED AND EXTENSIVE!

MONDAY, FEB. 19—Commencement of a brief season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA, by the famed MULDER-FABBRI ORGANIZATION.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

B. W. BUTLER..........Manager
NEW SCENES AND SKETCHES NIGHTLY BY INIMITABLE ARTISTS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Ladies of St. Paul's M. E. Church, for the benefit of ZENANA (FEMALE) SCHOOLS IN INDIA, at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will sing, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have kindly given their services:

Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
Miss MORENSI,
Mr. WM. S. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ,
Signor BERTI, Pianist,
Signor AGRAMONTE, Conductor.

TICKETS, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $1 EXTRA. For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; E. Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE FABBRI SEASON, Stadt Theatre, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, LA JUIVE.

SUNDAY—Grand Sacred Concert by the entire Fabbri Company.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE.

A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL ON SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst. See Circulars.

"THINK OF ME!" THE NEW AND brilliant piano composition, by Henry Schroeder, should be played by every one. It is an excellent teaching piece, and published by HENRY L. TOLFFS, No. 211 4th-av. Price 60 cents; mailed free.

T. DEWITT TALMAGE AT ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.

LOAN OFFICES.

735—AMERICAN OFFICE—735

J. H. BARRINGER, NO. 735 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place.

At No. 735—Established 1854—highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c. Also, liberal cash advances.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS. HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD gold and silver jewelry, bar gold and silver plate at No. 188 Chatham-square; diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, new and second hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, and other jewelry bought from pawn loan brokers, and other jewelry and sold at prices much below the regular store rates at A. BARNARD & SON'S, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 698 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

CLOTHING.

AT S. MINTZ'S, NO. 422 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. S. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin at any time and attend at THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE. A MATINEE will be given at LYRIC HALL on SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst. See Circulars.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid, to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. M. MERRELL'S, No. 2 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE. A first-class instrument, seven octaves, carved legs and all modern improvements, $275, cash; warranted for six years. New PIANOS and ORGANS to LET very low. Ware-rooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

[illegible] A. M. Greenport mail train.
10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Past train.
3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.00 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 46th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 225 WEST 28TH-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in 3 tableaux, THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX! ALL NEW SCENERY, Gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources. THE COSTUMES Of the different nations, varied and magnificent. ALL NEW.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.

Col. Delmar, R. A..........Mr. John Gilbert
Leon Delmar, his son..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene Leslie..........Mr. J. B. Polk
Capt. Belmont..........Mr. Jones
Lieut. Morton..........Mr. Thomas
Lieut. Larimer..........Mr. Barton
Sergt. Simpson..........Mr. Quigley
Sergt. Daly..........Mr. Peck
Ellenor McIvor, niece to the Colonel..........Miss Effie Germon
Mrs. McShake, a relative of the Colonel's..........Mme. Ponisi

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed, an Arab Chief..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Amineh, his sister..........Mrs. Clara Jennings

MYRANS.

The Sultan of Myra..........Mr. Chas. Rockwell
Off-an-agan, his Grand Vizier..........Mr. John Brougham

With the song of "Ould Ireland, You're My Darling," composed for him by Clement White.

Ogiou, Chief of the Guard..........Mr. W. J. Leonard
Hassan Metreddin, dealer in figs..Mr. E. M. Holland
Mustapha Moulrad..........Mr. G. F. Browne
Osman..........Mr. James | Sayd..........Mr. Arnold
Gulnare, Chief Sultana..........Miss Helen Tracy
Zelda, her attendant..........Miss Burroughs
Ebun..........Master Geo. Goodwin

Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS: TABLEAU FIRST—SCOTLAND.

Drawing-room in Craig Delmar—Afternoon..........Geo. Evans

TABLEAU SECOND.

The same—Evening..........Geo. Evans

A LAPSE OF ONE YEAR. TABLEAU THIRD—ARABIA.

SCENE 1—Col. Delmar's Quarters in Aden..........H. Isherwood
SCENE 2—Interior of Arabian Ruins on the Borders of the Desert—Sunset..........H. Isherwood
SCENE 3—Hall of Audience attached to the Sultan's Palace in Myra..........Geo. Evans

TABLEAU FOURTH.

SCENE 1—Room in the Palace..........H. Isherwood
SCENE 2—The Zenana of Gulnare, a beautiful and luxurious retreat in the Sultan's Palace..........J. Hillyard

TABLEAU FIFTH.

Apartment in the Palace..........J. Hillyard

TABLEAU SIXTH.

Grand Hall of Audience in the Palace, with moonlight view of the Palace Gardens..........J. Hillyard

Dance of the Almehs, by the Sisters Franceschini and Signor Novissimo.

THE HIGHLANDERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

** On Washington's Birthday, (Feb. 22,) the Fifth-avenue Company will give a DIVORCE Matinee in Philadelphia, and return by lightning-train to give the regular (176th) performance of DIVORCE in New-York. A brilliant and UNIQUE DRAMATIC EVENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

GREAT SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING AT 8, Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT in the new sensation of DARLING; OR, Woman and Her Master. New scenery, costumes, and an efficient and full CAST OF CHARACTERS.	TODAY AT 2, New successful burlesque DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, and the comedietta of SCHOOL FOR COQUETTES. PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, and full burlesque company.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c., FOR sale or to hire; fine clothing (Broadway misfits, &c.) at a sacrifice. D. SHEA, the clothier, No. 427 Broome-st., near Broadway.

LECTURES.

NOVELTY COURSE OF LECTURES. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, On SLICES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL COOKED FOR AN AMERICAN AUDIENCE.

"OUR FIRST FAMILIES."—A LECture at All Souls Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, of Louisville, Ky. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at the door.

PALESTINE ILLUSTRATED.—JERUSALEM—Solomon's Temple. A lecture by Hon. Y. S. DIEHL, in the Reformed Church on 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 25 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 15, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nissan Allemayer of Paris. NO. 35 EAST 39TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 39th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 430 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 10 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 7.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF ACKNOWLEDGED skill as an instructress, a successful teacher of English and French during a series of years, desires to negotiate with some party to whom her acquirements may prove immediately available, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a very brief season; references, &c., highly satisfactory. Only those requiring the offices of the advertiser are requested to address ALLINGWORTH, Box No. 122 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY PRIZEman and honor graduate, instructs in the various branches of general education; no objection to assist in schools. Address "SIGMA," No. 1,066 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 19, for the preserving of wooden pavement blocks, by any or all of the different methods used for the treatment of wood.

The amount required to be treated will probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand square yards.

Each bidder will file with his bid a copy of his specifications and patent—if it be a patent process—or a full description of the method of treatment under his bid, also the quantity per month he can treat in square yards, and cost per thousand feet for treating. All lumber treated will be subjected to a rigid inspection at the works by a sworn inspector of this Board.

Bidders will state at what place their works will be erected, and the treating done. The preference (all other things being equal) will be given to the bidders who will treat the wood within the limits of the District of Columbia.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the efficiency of the methods, as well as the price, will be considered in awarding the contract.

(Signed) ALEX. R. SHEPHERD, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, until the 4th day of March prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the mason and carpenter work, and the painting, plumbing and heating of an asylum for lunatics to be erected on Ward's Island.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, No. 55 Wall-st., on and after Feb. 15 inst.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for erection of Asylum for Lunatics," and addressed to the Chairman of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Castle Garden, New-York.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Feb. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., March 11, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during the three months commencing April 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS, First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

In consequence of prior engagements made by Mr. BARRETT, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce THIS as his LAST WEEK.

Mr. F. C. BANGS..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..as..........PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH will make his first appearance in this City in seven years, assuming for a limited number of nights the role of CASSIUS in JULIUS CÆSAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

300th time! 300th time!
SATURDAY, FEB. 17.
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME.

	FOX	
The Matchless Martens.	FOX FOX	The Cats.
HUMPTY	FOX FOX FOX	DUMPTY.
The Kiralfys.	FOX FOX FOX	The Great Wilsons.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1; WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 22, extra matinee of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES for the RECONSTRUCTED BLACK CROOK.

TUESDAY, second appearance in America of THE RENOWNED GOAT ALEXIS, THE SPANISH MINSTRELS, THE ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.

The great Majiltons in a new act, the Clown Dog, Trained Animals, Illuminated Fountain, the Cloud Veil, the Infant Athletes, and Juvenile Ballet. Curtain rises at 7¾.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE—FAREWELL OF AIMEE.

SATURDAY—BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

AIMEE—FAREWELL MATINEE—NIBLO'S GARDEN, WEDNESDAY, at 1½ P. M. MLLE. MARIE AIMEE, returning from her brilliant triumphs in Boston, will give in New-York, on route for New-Orleans, ONE FAREWELL MATINEE On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 1½ P. M., when she will appear in her greatest success, LA PERICHOLE.

AIMEE (last time in New-York)..LA PERICHOLE
NOE (last time in New-York)..........PIQUILLO

Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquette and parquette circle, $1 50; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50c. Seats secured at box-office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ARENIC FEATS OF VIVID BEAUTY BY FINISHED AND ARTISTIC EXPERTS.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
Re-engagement of the wonderful and versatile JEE BROTHERS, WITH THEIR NOVEL MUSICAL ROCKS.

The best circus troupe in the world in marvelous equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic acts.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—A new Society Play, entitled MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE. New Scenery. Magnificent Appointments. Superb Cast.	MARRIAGE. Marguerite Brooks. Miss GRISWOLD. Col. CARROLL GRAY. Mr. MACKAYE.

Seats secured six days in advance. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING..........AT EIGHT

T. DEWITT TALMAGE AT ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 99 East Houston-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 27 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway, two doors west of St. James' Theatre, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gilsey, Sturtevant and Coleman Houses, will shortly open with handsomely furnished apartments for gentlemen, together with a first-class restaurant. LIONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

NO. 173 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Very desirable back parlor, excellent closet-room, modern improvements; suitable for gentleman and wife or party of two or three gentlemen; also, attic room for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; strictly first-class private boarding-house.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Newly-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board, to families of adults willing to pay for first-class accommodations; location and references unexceptionable. Address E. TRAVIS, No. 805 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE LARGE FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen; also pleasant small room; genteel, quiet house; central location; no other rooms rented. Apply at No. 4 Varick-place, (Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.)

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., SECOND RESidence west of Broadway, No. 104.—Single room, with grate, to rent, without board; one half minute from Parker's restaurant. Three lines cars at corner.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 30 WEST 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., one very pleasant second-story room for two persons; also, single rooms for gentlemen; a few table boarders taken; references required.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Pleasant hall-room, with board, for a gentleman; house and accommodations first-class. No. 44 West 12th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO MOST desirable rooms, connecting, second-floor, with liberal table, and comforts of a refined and quiet home; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR New-York Hotel.—A suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, with board, on moderate terms.

NO. 207 WEST 32D-ST.—PRIVATE House.—Rooms without board; handsomely furnished; first-class accommodation; permanent or transient parties.

NO. 211 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-av.—Furnished rooms, with board, in a German family; terms $5 50 to $7 per week; modern improvements.

FIFTH AV., NO. 54, SECOND DOOR BElow 14th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 47 BOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, half a block from Grand Central Hotel; also day boarders.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN handsome house, will let the best rooms, with bath-room; every modern convenience, and superior private or family table. Address F., No. 201 2d-av.

FROM $8 UPWARD.—FINE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen, with references, in a small social private family; two large rooms for light housekeeping. No. 338 3d-av., near 19th-st.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE house, occupied by a small family, furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen. No. 148 West 22d-st.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 128 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for one or two gentlemen; grate, gas, hot and cold water; references. No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 136 EAST 16TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable second story front room; also hall and extension rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 240 WEST 34TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

PARTIES DESIRING ELEGANTLY furnished houses, or rooms, with or without board, apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 880 6th-av.

NO. 30 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets, hot and cold water, and bath-room attached; terms moderate.

NO. 308 EAST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen, at $5, $9 and $12; two in a room, $16.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Large room and bedroom; also, hall bedrooms, to let with board; references required.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Call at No. 29 Charlton-st.

NO. 20 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms, either with or without board. Also, single rooms.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, two pleasantly-furnished hall rooms, to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR gentlemen only. No. 134 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NO. 195 EAST 10TH-ST., CORNER STUYVESANT.—Furnished rooms, with board; house first-class; modern improvements.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 123, NEAR 18TH-ST.—A well-furnished single room for a gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH board, German family preferred, by a single gentleman; location between 3d and 16th sts., and near 2d-av. Address A. TIEDEMANN, No. 190 East 47th-st.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Two Legislative Committees' Work in This City.

The Williamsburg Ferries—Interesting Proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry—Geo. Law's Evidence—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Management.

GEORGE LAW'S FERRIES.

Interesting Investigation in Williamsburg—Evidence of George Law and Others—A Spicy Scene.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, consisting of Messrs. BENNETT, BABCOCK and CAMPBELL, appointed to investigate the management of the George Law ferries, met at the office of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to resume the inquiry begun at No. 741 East Eleventh-street on Saturday. Before the investigation began a sharp tilt took place between Mr. GEORGE LAW and Mr. BENNETT in regard to the manner of conducting the inquiry. Mr. LAW thought that no one but those actually interested and the reporters should be present, unless the object was to "make an exhibition instead of to ascertain the facts." Mr. BENNETT replied, "I mean business, Mr. LAW." "And I mean business, too, Mr. BENNETT," said Mr. LAW.

TESTIMONY OF A CLERK OF THE COMPANY.

WILLIAM RAVENSTEIN, a clerk of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, was the first witness called. He testified that the capital stock of the Company is $1,000,000; it is composed of real estate and fourteen ferry-boats; collectively the latter are worth more than $600,000; the Company is assessed in New-York on $880,000 of capital stock, and in Brooklyn on $391,000; in the statement returned to the Legislature in 1871, $83,120 are returned spent for repairs and supplies; the pay-roll foots up between $15,000 and $16,000 a month; the coal costs about $130,000 a year; $34,000 a year are spent for rent; no rent is paid for the franchise; the rent at the foot of Roosevelt-street is $64,000; the rent of ferry privileges at Bridge and South Tenth streets is over $4,000; the remainder to be accounted for is spent in material and supplies. The taxes on the real estate of the Company in New-York and Brooklyn is about $20,000; the receipts in 1871 were $748,000, and the cash on hand on the 1st of January, 1872, was $90,000; there was about the same amount on the 1st of January, 1871; the cash dividends of the past year were $220,000; the expenses were $450,619 50. This financial exhibit was obtained after much discussion, in which Mr. BENNETT, the witness, Mr. LAW, Mr. COOK, the counsel of the Ferry Company, and an accountant on behalf of Mr. BENNETT, named A. B. MARTIN, took part. The examination of the witness was resumed: The daily receipts of the Division-avenue Ferry vary according to the day of the week and the character of the weather from $150 to $600 or $400 a day; he could not average the receipts, but they have been as high as $810 a day; the receipts of the Grand-street Ferry are less than those of the Division-avenue Ferry; the receipts of the Ferry from the foot of Roosevelt-street are never as high as $1,800; the receipts of the Bridge-street Ferry are about $100 or $110 a day; he has an impression that Ferry pays its running expenses, and that is about all; he could not state the amount of the entire assets on the 1st of January, 1872; the cash on hand was $91,000; witness could not state the amount of the liabilities; the rate of fare is three cents for foot passengers, or nine tickets for twenty-five cents; cart and truck tickets are sold, but not at a discount; cart tickets cost twenty cents each, and truck tickets forty cents; the Bridge-street Ferry charges the same rate as the Union Ferry Company; the charge for transporting a cart at Bridge-street is ten cents, but on the other ferries of the Company one hundred per cent. more is charged for the same service; the charge for a single horse and wagon is fifteen cents, and for funeral carriages twenty-five cents.

GEORGE LAW ON THE STAND.

GEORGE LAW testified that he is a stockholder and director of the Company; he thought the ferry-boat *Warren* was built in 1850; the amount of wear and tear a boat will sustain is a difficult thing to compute; it is like a wagon, the better care you take of it the longer it will last; the *Superior*, built in 1864, cost $79,000; he thought that most of the boats of the Company are better than those of the Union Ferry Company; the *Superior* is 170 feet long on deck; he thought that she is a better boat than any belonging to the Union Ferry Company; the *Idaho* was built in 1864, and cost $75,000; the *Arizona* was built the same year, and cost a like amount; the *Cayuga* cost the Company $26,000 or $30,000; the *Minnesota* was on the line in 1869, and cost $30,000; the *Canada* was also on the line, and cost about the same sum as the *Minnesota*; the *Oneida* and *Cayuga* cost $25,000 or $30,000 each; the *Nebraska* was also on the line thirteen years ago, and cost $30,000; the *Commodore Perry* was sold to the Government, but was purchased back and rebuilt, the reconstruction costing $65,000; the *Commodore Barney* was also rebuilt; the *Nevada* was built in 1870, at a cost of $90,000; the *George Law* and *George Washington* cost $40,000 each; in his opinion all the old boats are in better condition now than in 1869, as they have been strengthened, sheathed, &c. The *Warren* cost $40,000 before the war; the total cost of the boats was $780,000, and he considered them now worth $602,000; the *Cayuga*, now hauled off for repairs, he considered worth $20,000; the *Canada*, costing $30,000, is worth as much now as when she was built twenty years ago, at a time when labor and material were cheap compared to the present cost; the two new ferry-boats cost $100,000 each; it is the purpose to build still two more, when some of the old boats will be permanently hauled off; the witness does not approve of the iron boats of the Union Company, and would not care to trust his life on them during the ice floes; some of the Fulton Ferry boats are pretty, but they cannot compare in speed to the boats of the Roosevelt-street line; he has been in the habit of constructing boats for speed, durability, comfort and safety; he preferred to put his money out to insure these qualities, rather than in putty and gold-leaf decoration; the cost of the new ferry-house was $100,000; the pay of the pilots is $125 a month, and they ask $25 more.

The witness pays very little attention to the ticket system; did not think the charge too high when the expenses are considered; the present Company was chartered in 1853, and the capital stock is $1,000,000. The capital of the South Tenth-street Ferry in 1857 was $300,000; when the Company was consolidated with the Division-avenue and Grand-street lines, and capital stock was increased to $500,000; upon the consolidation with the Long Island Ferry Company it was increased $300,000, making the entire capital stock $800,000; that included the real estate and all the boats; if the Long Island Company had not been in existence the present Company would have been compelled to buy more boats and real estate to accommodate the travel; when Mr. POILLION and others were about to start a new ferry, their two boats and improvements were purchased for $200,000, and the capital stock was advanced to $1,000,000. The witness did not think he had ever done anything wrong in the management of the ferry, and thought he would have been "able to get along if he had never seen Brooklyn." In his judgment the capital stock should be still further increased; he knows nothing about the Union Ferry Company or its eighteen boats.

Mr. BENNETT—You seem to have a very high opinion of your boats, Mr. LAW?

WITNESS—Yes, I have.

Mr. BENNETT—I never have found any one else who had.

Evidence resumed: Considers the Company has $1,000,000 in property; it needs all its $259,000 worth of assessed real estate for its fourteen boats; witness does not know or care anything about the amount of real estate used by or needed by the Union Company, even if the latter had only $160,000 in real estate. The witness was then subjected to a searching examination as to the value of the Company's real estate, but many of the answers were evasive, and no important facts were elicited. Mr. BENNETT contending that the actual capital of the Company was but $676,000.

He resumed: Believes that HUGH J. HASTINGS is a stockholder of the Company; he understands that the bill in the Legislature proposes to reduce the rate of fares about one-third; taking the receipts and expenses of 1871 as a basis of calculation, the Company could not contrive to do business under the proposed reduction without loss; the witness did not know that the Company is prohibited by law from charging three cents; he thought they had a right to charge four cents for the transportation of foot passengers.

EVIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

JAMES MURPHY, President of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, testified that he had not read the bill before the Legislature; HUGH J. HASTINGS owns 141 shares; so far as he knows, he was not a stockholder in the Company a year ago; at the election of to-day for directors witness voted on that number of shares as proxy for him; witness thought all the real estate owned by the Company was needed; the South-side Railroad pays some rent, and probably helps the ferry; it has never occurred to him that the increase of business should induce a corresponding reduction of the rates of fare; in his opinion the boats of his Company on an average are better than those of the Union Company.

At this point Mr. COOK asked for and received permission to read an extract from a communication to Mr. BENNETT's paper, the Brooklyn *Times*, in which the writer expressed the opinion that the Chairman of the Committee would compel the directors of the Company to go down on their knees.

Mr. LAW (interrupting)—Mr. BENNETT, if you knew how hard it was for us old fellows to get down on our knees and then get back again, you would never demand such a sacrifice. [Laughter.]

Evidence resumed—The Company has never spent any money to frustrate legislation, nor does it intend to do so.

Mr. BENNETT—Some one told me that $20,000 was spent last year to prevent any legislation in regard to these ferries.

This statement created a sensation. Mr. COOK took the floor, and said that he had been told that the object of this investigation was to "strike" for money.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Committee, demanded that Mr. BENNETT's informant should be placed on the stand, and Mr. BENNETT said that he would not give his authority.

JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, a director, addressing the Chairman, said he had heard him (Mr. BENNETT) call Mr. LAW "a —— —— old hog."

Mr. BENNETT—Will you swear to that?

O'DONOHUE—Yes, I will.

Mr. LAW—Well, even if he did, that would not make me one.

The tempest having somewhat subsided, the testimony of Mr. MURPHY was resumed: Does not know the daily cost of operating a ferry-boat; he originally had $14,000 in the Company; has now 280 shares, at the par value of $100; none of it was obtained by the "watering" process; for five or six years there were no dividends, the earnings being spent in improvements and repairs; the dividend last year was twenty-two per cent., and since 1864 the average dividends have been twelve and a half per cent.

After some further unimportant testimony the Committee adjourned, and proceeded to Albany.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Laymen, the Petitioner, Before the Committee—He Knows Nothing—Alleged Combination to Lock-up Money—Conclusion of the Inquiry.

The Legislative Committee upon Commerce and Navigation continued their investigations into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company yesterday.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness examined was EDWARD S. CHAPIN, who testified that he resides in this City, and is a partner of the firm of OSBORNE & CHAPIN, brokers. Witness stated that his part of the business is to buy and sell stocks; has bought and sold Pacific Mail stock; he understood that some of the stocks bought were for Mr. STOCKWELL; I have, said the witness, only been a member of the firm since the 1st of January; I do not know of any attempt or combination to cause a stringency in the money market; I have counted money in the office of the Pacific Mail Company; I think about $600,000 or $800,000 in greenbacks, which was deposited in the banks; I wanted to borrow some money that day; Mr. COMMACK told me where he thought I could get the money I wanted; he was going to the office of the Company; I went with him and borrowed the money at seven per cent., which money I used in my ordinary business transactions; I used the money about a week; I do not think there was a share of Pacific Mail in the collateral; it was a regular business transaction as far as our firm was concerned.

At this point Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, Mr. LAYMEN's counsel, stated that Mr. LAYMEN would arrive within a short time and present himself before the Committee for examination.

The next witness called was ADDISON COMMACK, a broker, who stated that he bought and sold Pacific Mail stocks for M. STOCKWELL last year. He had borrowed money of the Pacific Mail Company on miscellaneous securities and on Pacific Mail stocks. He borrowed the money at seven per cent. He was in the office of the Pacific Mail Company about the middle of December, and assisted at counting money. The amount was $950,000; CHAPIN took $500,000; he took $450,000. Witness thought the object was to unlock the money and put it in the bank. He had no conversation with Mr. STOCKWELL on the subject of locking up money.

MR. LAYMEN'S EVIDENCE.

At this point Mr. NEWTON LAYMEN, the signer of the petition, entered the Committee-room, and was immediately sworn: My name is NEWTON LAYMEN; I reside at Greenport, Long Island; my business is that of a boatman; I now own 500 shares of Pacific Mail stock; I purchased this stock on the 28th of January; I don't know what I paid for it; the stock was purchased for me; I don't know what it cost; I signed the petition; I paid no money on this stock; Mr. SMITH bought this stock for me; I never paid him anything on it; I don't know whether the stock was bought on speculation or not; Mr. SMITH said he would buy the stock for me; I don't know anything about it; I signed the petition at his request; I read it through; I am in Mr. SMITH's employ; he owed me money at that time; I had no conversation on the subject except he said he would buy me the stock; I know nothing about the affairs or the management of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Mr. WEBSTER drew the petition.

BROKERS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. SMITH testified: I live in this City, at No. 577 Fifth-avenue; I am a speculator; have been a banker and broker; I am acquainted with Mr. STOCKWELL; I have operated with him since November last; I have bought Pacific Mail stock with him; 5,000 shares on joint account; he wished me to operate with him, and guaranteed me against loss if the stock went down below a certain figure; if they went up above a certain figure he was to share the proceeds; he came there and wished me to "bull" the stock with him; he tried to convince me that Pacific Mail stock was a very reliable investment, and wanted me to assist him in marking up the price of stock; he spoke of a bill that they wished to get passed by the Legislature authorizing them to decrease the capital stock of the Company; he also spoke of legislation at Washington to secure an increase of the subsidy to the Company to the extent of $500,000; he came to me and wished me to buy a large amount of the stock, in order to secure his election as President of the Company; a director of the Company told me that they were in combination to lock up money; Mr. STOCKWELL did not tell me anything about it; Mr. OSBORNE told me that a combination was to be made to lock up money, and that the Pacific Mail Company were interested in it; OSBORNE came to me and told me as a friend, knowing that I was "long" of the stock, that the combination was to be burned; he told me in order that I might be prepared for it.

Mr. MARTIN, of the firm of BUTTON, VAN VECTIN & MARTIN, brokers, testified: I know Mr. STOCKWELL; I have done business for him; I had no special arrangement to borrow money from the Company; I have borrowed money from them on the same margin that I borrow from others; cannot borrow money of them on any better terms than I can anywhere else; I have never had any conversation with Mr. STOCKWELL about locking up money; I do not know of any such combination; I never was in the habit of borrowing money of the Company prior to November last.

The Committee then adjourned, and last night the members returned to Albany.

JUSTICE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Municipal Defaulters Sent to the Penitentiary.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 12.

The fact that JOSEPH F. MARCER and CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., had been convicted upon criminal charges growing out of the Marcer defalcation, had been somewhat forgotten by the public after the applications for new trials, and therefore when it was suddenly announced on Saturday that each of them had been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the news fell upon the community with something like a shock. While no one questioned the necessity for stringent measures to check the prevailing corruption in office and for the punishment of those not in office who aid and abet corrupt practices, yet the general feeling was one of sorrow that two men, who stood in such fair and honorable position a few months ago, should have fallen into the temptation which led them to such a doom. They have gone down into the gulf which lies under the feet of all who walk in the paths forbidden by honorable dealing and by the canons of official rectitude. One was near the close of his official term, with what seemed to be an assured fortune, acquired in large part by unlawful means; the other was a prominent and prosperous business man, held in high esteem by many excellent men, yet who was engaged in clandestine operations of an unlawful and pernicious character. Successful concealment of their doings enabled them to hold their positions and maintain the reputations they had. A few weeks more, and one of them, at least, would have been safe from everything but his own conscience. But at that moment, unknown to them, and far beyond their control, the causes were at work which were to expose them both. An accidental fire in a wretched cow-shed, a thousand miles away from Philadelphia, was the remote and uncontrollable agent which stripped off their concealment, cracked the weak crust upon which they had been walking in apparent safety for years, and dropped them suddenly into disgrace and ruin.

Attempted Escape of the Prisoner Hepner from Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday, HENRY HEPNER, the German who shot and killed his son in Grand-street, a few weeks ago, attempted to escape from Bellevue Hospital, where he has been under treatment for the wounds which he inflicted upon himself at the time. Since the unfortunate affair HEPNER has been confined in one of the cells set apart for wounded prisoners in the hospital. A few days since, by advice of the surgeon, he was permitted to walk about the ward, as he had sufficiently recovered from his injuries to admit of exercise. While in the enjoyment of these privileges, he took advantage of the nurse's attention being diverted, and quietly slipped into the nurse's room, and, cautiously raising the window, made his exit therefrom. The nurse, however, discovered his means of escape, and secured him before he had gone far. He was brought back to his cell, where he will be more closely watched until his ultimate recovery, when he will be conveyed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Later Details of the Accident near Alton, Ill.—The Coroner's Inquest—Verdict Condemning the Conductor of the Freight-Train.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Friday publishes the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest at Alton, Ill., on the day before, in the case of the persons who lost their lives by the collision between a passenger and a freight-train, on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad. The *Democrat* says:

At a few minutes past six o'clock, Tuesday morning, the north bound freight-train of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad entered the cut which is situated about half way between Upper Alton and Alton Junction, (which they had just left,) and the next moment struck the locomotive of passenger-train No. 4, coming to St. Louis, consisting of two sleeping-cars, one coach and one baggage-car. There was a crash. The engines reared in air, settled and struck again. By the first crash the baggage-car was telescoped through the coach a distance of ten feet, by the second a further distance of fifteen feet. Seats and passengers were crushed by the avalanche into the rear of the car, which was overturned, and soon ignited from the stove, which had also been sent whirling into the midst of the scattered fragments. There were, it is believed, fifteen persons in the car. Of these, it is thought, four were either killed instantly or scorched to death, and nine were injured, the rest escaping with their lives. Notwithstanding the darkness and the shrieks of the wounded and dying, officers and passengers united in extricating the victims. The remains of two individuals only were recognizable—JOSEPH TWEISEL, a man about forty-five years of age, a citizen of Leclaire, Iowa, and SUSAN ELIZABETH RAINS, aged eighteen, who was travelling in company with her husband and a baby about eighteen months old. In addition were found a charred bone, which the physicians thought, from its size, belonged to a woman, and a blackened mass which has not yet, and probably never will be, identified. The few battered and scorched victims remaining were taken to Brighton.

WHAT BAKER DID.

After a brief parley with the conductor of the passenger-train, Conductor BAKER, in command of the freight, left hurriedly for Alton Junction, where he dispatched the following telegram to the Assistant Superintendent, which throws a flood of light upon the cause of the accident, and fixes its responsibility beyond a doubt:

ALTON JUNCTION, 7 A. M.

H. LOOSELY: I collided with Number Four, 6 A. M., at one mile north of here. I was mistaken in time card. I thought their time was 6½ at Upper Alton, instead of 6:09. BAKER.

The movements of BAKER from that time are only partially known. Leaving Alton Junction, he fled to St. Louis, where he has been seen and spoken to, but has since, probably, sought safety in flight from the verdict of the coroner's inquest hanging over him.

AT BRIGHTON.

The wounded, as before stated, were transported as soon as possible to the town of Brighton, about eleven miles from the scene of the accident, and were lodged in boarding-houses, where they were attended by physicians and nurses, who were employed by the railroad company for that purpose. Their names were M. CANMANN, St. Louis, his leg twice broken; REUBEN RAINS, bruised about the head and shoulders; ISAAC BARNHART, baggage-master, injured internally; AUGUST MOWRY, train-boy, left leg broken; FRED. BOOKER, hurt in the leg; Mrs. IMINA BOOKER, ankle sprained; FRANKLIN GROVES, slightly injured in the jaw, not fatally; CHARLES FOSS, right leg broken and contusions about the head. Most of these lay in agony upon the little cots that were prepared for them throughout the night. In the morning, Mr. CANMANN, who is a prominent wholesale liquor-dealer on South Main-street, was brought to the depot and transported to St. Louis by the 11 o'clock train. Mr. FOSS was sent early in the morning to his home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The wounded are for the most part expected to recover, and will be removed as soon as it can be safely done.

The charred remains were brought to Alton, and the preparations made to consign them to their last resting-place. The bodies were deposited in a little room over HART's stable; four rough board coffins constructed, in which the remains will lay until recognized by friends, or, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," will be consigned to an unknown grave.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Meanwhile, in an adjoining building, an inquest was held. The first witness was Dr. ETZ WILLIAMS, who testified to finding, soon after the accident, the remains of four persons, two of them males; what the other two had been he could not say; of these latter one was a charred bunch, about the size of two fists, and the other a long bone, which, from its small size, he supposed to be the femur of a female. Dr. W. A. HAZLITT, of Alton, a partner of Dr. WILLIAMS, testified to the same general effect. HENRY W. HART testified to the general appearance of the wreck. He assisted in getting the bodies out of the *débris*. The conductor poked them out with a long piece of iron; he took out the remains of a woman with a shovel. The next witness was Mr. E. J. FITZGERALD, conductor of the passenger-train, who testified substantially as follows:

My train was due at Alton at twenty minutes past six; left Upper Alton at eleven minutes past six; the train consisted of one baggage-car, one coach and one sleeping-car; at the time of the accident, I was in the front end of the sleeping-car; the distance from Upper Alton to the Junction was one and three-quarter miles; I had thirty-five passengers on the train, of whom fifteen were in the front coach, immediately behind the baggage-car; there is no telegraph office between Brighton and Alton Junction; the collision occurred at twelve or thirteen minutes after six; I was in the front end of the sleeping-car at the time, and went to work to extinguish the fire and help the passengers escape. The number of passengers who escaped from the wreck was seven; there were three I know of who were not got out, one a middle-aged man, a German, from Iowa, and a lady about twenty or over; I do not remember the appearance of the others; I passed in and out of the cars three or four times before they were destroyed; they were splintered up considerably; the coach caught fire from the stove which was placed in the forward end of the car; when I first saw it the fire was about fifteen feet from the rear of the coach; the cars were telescoped twice, the first time about ten feet, the last time about fifteen feet; that is the baggage-car telescoped about fifteen feet through the coach; I first observed the fire about four minutes after the collision occurred; there were two collisions, and I saw the fire after the second crash; the reason I was not able to rescue all the passengers was owing to their being caught in the timbers by the telescopic action of the collision, which knocked the baggage-car stove to about the centre of the coach following it; the stove was full of wood; it opened and scattered the fire all around; the fire broke out almost immediately after the collision; it appeared to be small at first, and then broke out over the whole car at once. The passengers were fastened in the seats by the telescopic action of the car; I had to climb over the seats to get into the car. The reputation of the freight conductor was good, and he was said to be competent; don't know what the reputation of the engineer and others on the freight-train was. It is the duty of the freight-train, when behind-hand, to wait indefinitely for the passenger-train, so it is on its own time; I was running on the time card. The rails were frosted. The accident occurred in a cut about twelve feet deep, on a curve; he could see ahead for a distance not exceeding two hundred yards; the grade runs up to about the centre of the curve where the ground was even and where the accident occurred. The engineer of the passenger-train whistled down brakes, and in a few seconds afterward we struck. The freight engine was also found reversed. This lady that was burned was on the other seat from the front; two men were in the seat facing her, and some others on the opposite side of the car. The conductor and engineer of the freight went to St. Louis on my train; they left for there at 1:40 in the afternoon. If all the men on my train had been at their posts they could not have stopped my train. BAKER said to me he had made a mistake in the time card; that he thought the passenger-train was 6:15 instead of 6:09 at Upper Alton. BAKER had his watch at the time of the collision, and we compared watches together. Four physicians were sent for by the Company immediately after the accident.

ANDREW CRESFORD, engineer on the passenger-train, was next examined, and testified corroboratively as to the time and incidents of the accident. Other witnesses were called, and the jury in about half an hour returned the following verdict:

We, the jurors summoned, sworn and impaneled by PATRICK F. REGAN, Justice of the Peace of Madison County and State of Illinois, to diligently inquire into and true presentment make, how, or in what manner or by whom the dead bodies of JOSEPH TWEISEL and SUSAN ELIZABETH RAINS and two others, names unknown to us, came to their deaths, do find, from all the evidence adduced before us, that they came to their deaths by a collision on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, near the Alton Junction, County of Madison and State of Illinois, by a passenger-train going South and a freight-train going North, on the morning of Feb. 7, 1872, and the above named persons came to their death by said collision, through the criminal negligence of FREDERICK BAKER, conductor of said freight-train, and PATRICK HALPINE, the engineer of the same train, as accessory thereto.

A Scene in City Life.

An incident occurred at the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which shows the utter recklessness of individuals carrying pistols on their persons. While a large two-horse truck was crossing Chambers-street a pedestrian attempted to pass in front of the horses, and because the driver did not at once stop for him the man pulled out a revolver and threatened to shoot the driver. He even went so far as to follow the truck for nearly a block, all the time [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] appeared on the scene, notwithstanding the affair created quite an excitement among those who witnessed it.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. O. N. POE, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge S. B. SNYDER, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. N. B. SAFFORD, of Vermont, is at the St. James' Hotel.

Hon. M. C. BETHELL, of California, is at Earle's Hotel.

The Sparkling Coterie gave a ball last night at Apollo Hall. About 1,500 people were present.

Judge JOHN W. REYNOLDS, of Albany, and Gen. G. H. GIDDINGS, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, of Hartford, and Gen. E. W. TOMPKINS, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

Hon. E. G. GARFIELD, Hon. G. A. GROW, of Texas, and Hon. J. B. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

HUGH KEARNS, of No. 541 West Twenty-second-street, was thrown from his wagon, yesterday, and had his collar-bone broken.

Gen. H. T. REED, of Keokuk; Hon. JAMES COOK, of Lowell, Mass., and Judge A. L. ROACHE, of Indianapolis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A reunion took place last night at the Sturtevant House, the whole of the first floor being used for the accommodation of the guests and their friends.

JOSEPHINE FINLEY, a book-folder employed in the book-bindery at No. 110 William-street, fell down the hatchway of the building, from the second floor, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, A. S. BOOBER in the Chair. The Executive Committee elected WALTER KELLY chairman, after which the meeting adjourned until March 11.

A joint meeting of the two German Reform organizations of the Fifteenth Assembly District was held last evening, when action was taken to effect a consolidation of the two organizations.

The second promenade concert of the season by the band of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., under the leadership of CHARLES REHM and E. MEYER, took place last evening at their armory, in Fourteenth-street.

At the meeting of the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-School Union last night, at Calvary Church, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL delivered an address on the "Structure of the Bible."

The German Reform organization of the Second Assembly District, Fourth and Sixth Wards, Mr. WM. WAGNER presiding, met at No. 5 Frankfort-street, last evening, and adopted a constitution and by-laws.

LOUISA GRUBER, aged twelve years, of No. 1,393 Third-avenue, was run over yesterday at Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue by a butcher cart driven by FRANCIS MCCUEN, and was seriously injured. The driver was arrested.

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist Preachers, yesterday, the topic "Whether Bishops are permitted to continue a minister in a place for more than three years," was discussed by Messrs. ADAMS, CRAWFORD, MOUNT and others.

Yesterday being the "Fastnacht Montag," the day was, as usual among the Germans, celebrated by a series of masquerades, carnival soirées, and other festivities, under the auspices of the numerous German vocal and musical organizations.

MICHAEL TRACEY was caught in the grocery-store of SCOLES BROTHERS, at No. 357 East Houston-street, early yesterday morning. He had effected an entrance through the fanlight. Having confessed his guilt he was locked up by Justice SCOTT, bail being fixed at $5,000.

ANDREW DALY and WILLIAM MAHONEY, professedly dealers in kindling wood, were committed by Justice SCOTT, yesterday, on a charge of having in their possession two bales of tobacco, worth $250, which had been stolen of GEORGE ILLER, of No. 340 Second-avenue.

DANIEL BAGLEY, who shot JOHN HENRY, a bar-tender at No. 496 Sixth-avenue, on Saturday night, was committed, yesterday, at Jefferson Market, to await the result of HENRY's injuries. GEORGE HARMON, who, it is alleged, gave the pistol to BAGLEY, was also committed.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, JOHN RUSSELL and WM. MARSHALL were locked up on a charge of having dragged PATRICK LYNCH, of No. 251 West Twenty-ninth-street, into an alley-way in West Twenty-seventh-street, and there robbed him of his watch and $12 in money, on Sunday night.

Among the French of this City a subscription has been opened to raise funds in aid of the French Government to pay the war indemnity, in order to get rid of the German occupation as soon as possible. During one week $4,210 has been received.

A meeting was held last evening in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, in favor of the adoption of the religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Several addresses were made, and the Secretary gave an account of the Cincinnati Convention.

A suit has brought in the Surrogate's Court by Col. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, to have the probate of the will of the late JAMES SCOTT, who was a dealer in clothing at No. 140 Fulton-street, and who left about $200,000 worth of property, revoked, on the grounds that undue influence had been used.

In the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of the United States against five barrels of unstamped whisky, one horse and one truck, judgment for the Government was given by default. This property was seized some weeks ago at the Wall-street Ferry. The driver, who had brought it over from the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, jumped from the truck and escaped when the officers made the capture.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society last evening, the Chairman reported that the Committee appointed in relation to the passage of an act to Regulate the Practice of Pharmacy, presented the draft of the bill in Albany, but it met with great opposition from many, including the entire body of quacks. The paper of the evening, "The Ophthalmoscope in Medico-Legal Cases," was read by R. A. VANCE, M. D., and a report was received from Dr. ISAAC L. PEET on the proposed law regarding the education of criminal deaf mutes.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-day being election day, Capt. HOLBROOK has ordered all the Police under his command on duty.

J. H. VAN CLIEF, Supervisor of Northfield, was arrested at Richmond, yesterday, upon a warrant issued by Judge HOGAN, of the Tombs, charged with assaulting Mr. J. C. THOMPSON in Broadway, New-York, on Saturday. He was arrested at a meeting of the Supervisors and brought to New-York, where he was released on giving bail.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON was arrested at the instigation of J. H. VAN CLIEF, Sr., and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 by Justice GROSHON. The cause of the arrest was for alleged libel in publishing the actions of Mr. VAN CLIEF as Supervisor of Northfield. Mr. THOMPSON promptly gave bail, and was released.

BROOKLYN.

JOSEPH L. BREWER was convicted of burglary, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday. Sentence deferred.

The various Irish societies in Brooklyn are making extensive preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

JOSEPH SMITH, sneak thief, arrested last Thursday for stealing two dresses, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Justice EAMES, yesterday, to six months in the Penitentiary.

There is very little work doing in the Navy-yard, less than is usual at this time of the year. The *Canandaigua* has just been placed in commission.

The officials at the City Hall are agitated by a discovery that the boiler in the building was recently found to be extensively cracked. As they are not yet prepared to die, a new boiler has been demanded.

The concluding lecture of the course before the Young People's Association of the Schermerhorn-street Tabernacle was delivered last evening by Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, late editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Subject—"A Plea for Cheerfulness."

The regular weekly report of the Health Officer, for the week ending Feb. 10, shows the number of cases of small-pox reported to be 67; of scarlet fever, 14; of typhoid fever, 2; number of burial permits granted, 262; marriage returns received, 60; birth returns received, 100.

A fire occurred in the liquor and grocery store of D. H. DIETRICH, No. 136 Prince-street, last night. The building and stock were destroyed; damage, about $5,000; insured, on stock, $750. The fire originated in the explosion of a kerosene-lamp.

Mrs. ANN LOVETT, of No. 188 Van Brunt-street, has a domestic, who yesterday placed on the kitchen stove a can of what she supposed to be water. Soon after a terrific explosion, which shattered things generally, and floored the unlucky servant, showed her that it was kerosene, and not water, she had put on to warm.

JOHN GILROY and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN were brought up for trial in the County Court yesterday for robbery with violence on the person of Prof. WASSERMAN, on the night of the 15th of last month. They demanded a separate trial, and GILROY was tried first. Prof. WASSERMAN positively identified GILROY, but the latter proved an alibi, and the jury acquitted him.

JACOB LOUGHNER appeared before Justice EAMES, yesterday, to answer the complaint of [illegible] for breach of promise. A consultation took place between the parties interested, and the result of it was that Miss SCHINDLER became Mrs. LOUGHNER, the ceremony being performed on the spot by the Justice.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge MOORE called the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact that a prisoner named PETER QUINN had escaped from the prison-van on the way to the Penitentiary. He said it was unaccountable how, without collusion somewhere, a handcuffed man could escape from a locked van. He thought the subject was a proper one for investigation.

LONG ISLAND.

A case of small-pox was reported yesterday in Flushing.

The residents of the villages bordering on the Great South Bay are reaping a rich harvest of oysters.

The Town Board of New-Lots has consented to allow the Police force detailed for duty there $1,000 a year each.

On Saturday the counsel in the Hoffman lunacy case met at Long Island City, pursuant to adjournment, but no agreement was arrived at.

It is alleged that a young man named MILLER, who held the position of treasurer of Neptune Engine, No. 1, East New-York, has absconded, carrying with him $150 of the Company's money.

The inquest on the body of JOHN BREBET, alias Dutch John, who died at the Westchester County Hospital, North Brother Island, Friday, Jan. 26, was commenced before Coroner TEWKESBURY yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, all of whom agree that the man died by injuries inflicted by some blunt instrument. The inquest was adjourned until to-day, when further evidence will be produced.

NEW-JERSEY.

Councilman FISCHER of Hoboken is dangerously ill.

ELIZA P. HULL has been arrested by Detective CONNOLLY, of Jersey City, charged with stealing a silver communion service.

A salesman of Elizabeth, LOUIS HAIR, employed by Mr. WALTER T. PELL, a grocer, committed suicide on Sunday night by taking arsenic.

Burglars are at work at Linden, a small village on the New-Jersey Railroad. A few nights ago three houses were broken into.

Work was yesterday resumed in the rope-works at Elizabeth, which were closed on Thursday on account of a strike.

The regular regulations concerning the Lenten fast have been issued by Bishop BAYLEY, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey.

Mr. JOHN ROMAINE was yesterday thrown from his carriage, at the corner of Montgomery and Cole streets, Jersey City, and was severely injured.

JOHN KAYSER, a German, who was in confinement at the Second Precinct Station-house, Jersey City, was found dead in his cell about 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The work-shops connected with the Newark jail were yesterday reopened. They have been closed for some time to prevent the spread of the small-pox, which appeared in a very virulent form.

The ferry-boat *Pavonia*, of the Erie line, which ran ashore on Stevens Point, on Thursday, was yesterday placed on the dock. It was found that fifteen feet of her keel had been torn away.

The fire in the office of the Newark Gas-light Company, on Friday night last, is now believed to have been the work of incendiaries. It is supposed that the object of the incendiaries was to rob the safe, which contained between $10,000 and $12,000.

The Newark saloon-keepers yesterday held a meeting to consider the question of local option. It was decided to hold a formal meeting and appoint a Committee to go to Trenton and endeavor to secure an exception in these laws in favor of beer and other malt liquors.

CHARLES HAROER, the policeman, who shot HENRY NOLTE, on Oct. 29, was placed on trial at the Hudson County Court yesterday morning. He was defended by Hon. C. H. WINFIELD. Mr. BRITZFIELD, for the prosecuting attorney, opened the case by narrating to the jury the facts so far as known. The only witness examined was WILLIAM GRIFFIN, who saw the row at which the deceased was shot. The case will be continued to-day.

"Dr. D. O. LEIGHTON," the fellow-prisoner of GEORGE BOTTS, who was so attentive to the condemned, and by whom the unpublished autobiography of BOTTS was written, has published a card in the Newark papers denying some reports about himself and the condemned. He asserts that he has always been anxious to suppress the names in BOTTS' autobiography, and expresses the hope that the book which has gone out of his hands into that of JOHN BOTTS, will never be published.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice J. M. CURRY, of Peekskill, has issued a notice to venders of intoxicating drinks that he will hereafter cause their arrest if they sell on the Sabbath.

Rev. RUSHTON D. BURR, pastor of Hope Church, Yonkers, has been compelled by ill health to leave his charge for a season. His congregation raised $1,000 for his benefit. During his absence in the South, Rev. Mr. COLTON is expected to supply the pulpit.

The burglars who robbed the dwelling of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, a few nights ago, kindled a fire on the parlor carpet before they left the premises, but fortunately it went out without doing much damage or the entire family might have perished.

At an election held by plot-owners of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for three trustees, Messrs. JACOB ODELL, GILBERT T. DAVIS and JACOB MOTT were declared the successful candidates, but their election was protested against by the retiring Trustees on the ground that the election was not held at the time prescribed by the charter.

[Advertisement.]

"Scrofula and all Scrofulous Affections relieved by taking Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is preferred by physicians.

[Advertisement.]

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED in opposing the extension of Lafayette-place from Great Jones to Bleecker-street, will find a remonstrance against the same for signature at the office of JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-street, Room No. 26. There will be no expense, but it should be attended to at once.

JOHN T. IRVING.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

Indorsed by 300,000 families.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Feb. 13	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Spain	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Feb. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Wash'n	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Feb. 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Republic	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR MEXICO, HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	Feb. 13	New-York	Mexico.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Feb. 15	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on the pier at the foot of Third-street, until 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:00, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:00, 9 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 A. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 12—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.*—Capt. Alex. Etholen, Mrs. E. Walleen, Marcel Munsie, Señor Don Bruno V. Garcia, Henry L. Dalrymple, John Eggimann, Jong J. Wysong, Miss B. Weburill, Mrs. C. J. Burgess, Hon. Levi Parsons, John Carmichael, Wm. J. Blydenburgh, Hon. Wm. T. Horrobin, Nathaniel B. Palomer, Alfred Wigglesworth, Wm. Henry Abel, Master W. A. Abel, Thos. Ferguson, Alfred Hunt, Rotland Dell, Joseph Orgill, Chas. De Foresse and lady, Richard F. Hart, Ferd. Nagel, Levi Stockwell, Benjamin Waugh, Eugene Kuhlman, Wm. H. Irwin, James A. O'Neill, Daniel Echeverria, Miss M. J. Broughton, John C. Maxwell, Henry A. Marlotte, Thos. E. Parks, George Crouch, Mrs. J. P. Nudd, Mrs. A. Hill, Walter Williams, lady and child, Arden Sampson, Henry Sampson, Stuart Plane and lady, John J. Quinlan, James Cassey, Edward Cooly, John E. Penfold, Joseph Murray, Hugh Smith, Thos. Allsop, Robert D. Muro, Thos. Hood, Chas. Fallone, Arnold Gooch, Thos. Field, Thos. King.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Ph. Smith and wife, Miss E. Ballard, D. Gilmore, J. Kershaw, A. Manly, John K. Myers, H. O. Burress, John Wahrenburg, Isaac Jennings, Geo. Von Cot, Alex Campbell, A. Linton, Geo. Knox, 4 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. H. Bulkley and child, Miss Carrie A. Weller, Alfred Morgan, J. M. Reinhart, A. S. White, Miss B. Gunning, Miss Jennie Stone, Geo. Baker, Miss T. Glendenning, Miss L. Smith, S. G. Lazarus, G. W. Gad, and 6 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:57 | Sun sets.....5:32 | Moon sets..10:0

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:55 | Gov. Island..11:20 | Hell Gate...1:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... MONDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hammonia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; City of Mexico, Timmerman, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ships Charm, (Br.,) Wilson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Palmerston, (Ger.,) Kolls, Charleston, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Oscar Wendt, (Ger.,) Scharnberg, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie Bird, (Br.,) McLean, Cork for orders, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Selado, (Norw.,) Samuelsen, Sligo, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Nanton, (Ger.,) Eilersen, Odessa, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Contant, (Br.,) Vaughan, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Bertha Carrington, (Br.,) Langlois, Pernambuco, G. F. Bulley; Jenny, (Dan.,) Laundsen, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, I. Wheeler & Co.; Eugenia, Larrabee, Mayaguez, P. R., Nadal, Casebas & Co.; C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Elwood, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Royal Sovereign, (Br.,) Sheaw, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. E. L. Waite, Aylward, Demerara and Barbados, F. W. Whiting; Nellie, French, Demerara and Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; Commerce, Tobin, St. Jago de Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.; Chas. Dennis, McCormack, Matanzas, Jonas Smith & Co.; Lucia Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; N. Chase, Joy, Norfolk; R. D. Pitts, Vail, New-Haven; Emily Morrell, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 107 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Feb. 8, lat. 42 43, lon. 59 20, passed a brig rigged S. S., bound E.; 11th, lat. 41 21, lon. 69 43, a brigantine rigged S. S., do.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales and sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Rolf, (Dan.,) Arlbe, Antwerp Jan. 8, via Fayal 28th, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., 9th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Abbie H. Hodgeman, Eaton, Jacksonville, with lumber, for New-Haven.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.—Pilot-boat Slicer reports passed out, steamer Peruvian, for Liverpool; brigs J. S. Anderson, for Bernice, and R. C. Wright, for Rio; barks Wm. Halsby, for Cork, and Mercator, for Belfast.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Sld., steam-ship George Washington, for New-York.

Feb. 12, Arr., steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—Arr., ship Witch of the Wave, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.—Arr., schr. Rosalie; one bark below; brig Recurso Second, from St. Jago.

Sld., bark Nederland, for Rotterdam; brig Mary E. Pennell, for Philadelphia; schr. S. E. Franklin, for Jacksonville, in ballast.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 11.—Arr., steamer Panther, Philadelphia, for Boston.

In port, steamer Panther, bark L. T. Stocker, schrs. A. M. Bliss, Mary Standish, Marion, Kate E. Rich, Ella Amsden, and J. H. Burnett.

Feb. 12—No arrivals.

Sld., steamer Panther, schr. Mary Standish.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The Williams & Guion steamship Nevada, Capt. Green, which left New-York Jan. 31, for this port, arrived at Queenstown at 8½ P. M. Saturday.

The steam-ship St. David, Capt. Scott, from New-York Jan. 27, has arrived out.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 12.—The Anchor line steamship Britannia, Capt. Higgins, which left New-York Jan. 29, for Glasgow, arrived here yesterday.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

CORNER 3d-AVENUE AND 7th-STREET, OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.

DIVIDE YOUR RISKS

In cases of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.

DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EBEN'S BEADLESTON, Pres.

THE

UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 261-264 BROADWAY.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

Cash Assets, ... $3,717,410.32

Divisible Surplus, ... 448,751.63

Board of Directors.

JAMES SUYDAM.........late Merchant.
JAMES MARSH.........late Merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS.......Merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, Pres't Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT...........late Merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
JOHN E. DE WITT.....President, 261-264 Broadway.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late Pres. Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP...President Mechanics Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS...........Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL...........Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM B. BOLLES.........Astoria, Long Island.
HANSON K. CORNING.........Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN...........Merchant, Water-st.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier German American Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON....Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President Bank of New York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD....Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE..Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON..........Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD...........late Merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS..20 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.....Counselor, 48 Wall-st.
WM. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN..Counselor, 63 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenberg & Peckham,) 10 Wall-st.

CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Assistant Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE

TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK,

No. 25 Avenue A, corner of 2d-st., New-York, 1st JAN. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES:

Bonds and Mortgages in the City of N. Y.	$231,980 00
New-York City and County Bonds	861,477 01
Brooklyn City Bonds	152,267 00
Westchester County Bonds	105,357 00
Town of Ithaca, New-York, Bonds	30,153 00
United States 20 Bonds	30,387 50
Real Estate, Bank Building	60,431 39
Accrued Interest up to Jan. 1, on Securities	20,433 33
Cash on hand and in banks	81,456 07
	$1,188,683 12

LIABILITIES:

Deposits Jan. 1, 1872	$1,128,604 90
Interest credited Jan. 1	30,843 10
	$1,159,448 00
Surplus on hand	$29,235 12

JOHN SCHREUERMANN, President.
LOUIS GEORGE, Treasurer.
MICHAEL HAHN, Secretary.

BURGLARS FOILED.

Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.

MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS C. LILLIE,
No. 45 Bridgeport, Newark, N. J.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, DIAMOND MERCHANTS

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE: NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of net cash assets to Jan. 1, 1871		$15,676,097 90
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,031,879 33	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	1,149,416 67—7,181,296 00	
Total		$22,857,393 85
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,013,899 00	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,105,564 66	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance	36,820 35	
Dividends to policy-holders	849,670 43	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	806,357 73	
Advertising and physicians' fees	66,987 28	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	255,660 51—$4,167,646 49	
Total		$18,689,747 36
ASSETS:		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,845,002 15	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,751,153 82) cost	4,418,763 42	
Invested in New-York City Banks Stock (market value $46,425,) cost	41,849 00	
Real Estate in the City of New-York	1,766,154 14	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $30,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,344,820 00	
Loans on existing policies (The reserve held by the Company on these same policies amounts to $3,838,989 21)	958,636 99	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	600,561 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	590,355 73	
Amounts due from Agents	45,539 61	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872	77,046 14—18,689,747 36	
Add—		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		114,021 40
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,803,768 76
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,800 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c.	127,300 00	
Amount Reserved for Reinsurance on existing Policies insuring $112,150,078 80, participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,004,733 65, non-participating (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,841,177 21	
Balance of return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	133,607 12—$17,315,634 33	
Divisible Surplus		$1,488,134 43

During the year 8,905 Policies have been issued, insuring $29,603,305 64.

From the undivided surplus of One Million Four Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Forty-three Cents the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, (Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (Late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS...........(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON.......(Banker,) No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A BOOTH....(Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.....(Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS........(Banker,) No. 36 Broad-st.
CHAS L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods, No. 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR, (J. F. Seymour & Co.,) No. 78 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

IRON WORK

FOR

Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

EIGHTH TRADE SALE OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES IN NEW YORK CITY, ON THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

The Hayward, Meyer, Boston, New Brunswick and New-Jersey Rubber, Boot and Shoe Companies will offer and sell 150,000 pairs of rubbers of the various styles manufactured by them, at stores Nos. 44 Park-place and 39 Barclay-st.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLEMENTS & PARSONS, Auctioneers. By F. H. NASH.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.

It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.